BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28509—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1891.

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

- THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th Aug.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th ,,
B.L. CATHAY	2983	700	A. Symons	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	13th Augt.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th ,,
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. H. S. Tocque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th Sept., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 12, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	660	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	21th Aug. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
August 4, 1891.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE S. S. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 3,000 Tons, Captain N. Harrison, WILL SAIL for MARSEILLES direct, on 17th Instant. This Steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th August, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
Werneth Hall	A. Buck	4100	500	About 17th Aug. 1891.

THIS Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries no Surgeon or Stewardess. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.
Bombay, 11th August, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	29th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 6th, 1891.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 19th August at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...	$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment	$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund	$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

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AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..............£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The M [redacted] DY & Co., 242,

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & Co. invite special attention to their very choice and extensive Stock of GOLD JEWELLERY, which, being constantly added to by Goods carefully chosen by their Agent in London, affords a range of Selection equal to that offered by the best West End Houses.

LADIES' FICHU BROOCHES.

IN PLAIN GOLD OR JEWELLED, WITH PEARLS, DIAMONDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, &c. THE LATEST FASHIONS AND DESIGNS.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Fine Pearl Crescent Brooch	54	60
Do. do. do. Larger	108	120
Fine Pearl Crescent and Star, with Diamond Centre Brooch or Hair Pin	144	160
Fine Pearl "Star," with Diamond Centre Brooch or Hair Pin	112	125
Do. do. Medium size	130	145
Do. do. Large	158	175
Fine Pearl Spray Brooch	80	90
Fine Ruby, Diamond, and Sapphire, clusters on Bar Brooch	85	95
Fine Gold Horse-Shoe and Whip and Fox's Head Brooch	24	27

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Fine Pearl "Harp" Brooch	44	48
Fine Pearl "Swallow" Brooch	100	112
Fine Pearl double Horse-Shoe Brooch	75	85
Fine Pearl double Horse-Shoe Brooch on Bar with Pearl Ends	62	70
Fine Gold Curb Pattern Brooch, with Pearl Horse-Shoe Centre	38	42
Moonstone, Ruby, and Diamond Cluster on Fine Gold Bar with Pearl Ends	40	45
Fine Gold Brooch Daisy Centre on two Bars	25	28
Fine Gold Hunting Throng and Triple Horse-Shoe Brooch, richly set with Pearls	60	67

BRACELETS.

FINE GOLD BRACELETS, RICHLY JEWELLED, WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, etc.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Fine Gold and Pearl Crescent and Bead Bracelet	60	67
Fine Gold Daisy Pattern Bracelet, with Brilliant Centre	44	48
Fine Gold "Band" Bracelet, set with Fine Diamond	74	82
Fine Gold Plain Band, set with Rubies and Diamonds	170	190
The New Flexible Curb Bracelet with Real Lock and Key	65	72

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Fine Gold Bracelet, richly ornamented with Pearls and Diamonds	145	161
Fine Gold Bracelet, Etruscan Centre	54	60
Ruby, Diamond, and Moonstone Heart and Knot on Fine Gold Band	200	225
Fine Gold Twisted Bracelet	62	70
Fine Gold "Horse-Shoe and Fox Head" Bracelet	54	60
Fine Gold Plain Bangles	30	34
Do. do. do. Larger	54	60

THE NEW SPRING BRACELET: JEWELLED WITH PEARL AND DIAMOND CLUSTER CENTRE will adapt itself to any Wrist. Cash, Rs. 270; Credit, Rs. 300.

SCARF PINS.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS IN FINE GOLD AND PRECIOUS STONES, THE LATEST FASHIONS, COMPLETE IN CASES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The "Merry Thought" Pin, Jewelled Rubies and Diamonds	27 0	30 0
Fine Gold "Flower" Pin, set with Diamonds	18 0	20 0
Fine Gold "Horse-Shoe and Whip" Pin	12 0	14 0
Fine Gold Shramrock Pin, with Pearl Centre	10 0	11 4
Fine Gold Knot Pin	10 0	11 4
The New Enamelled Pansy Pins, with Brilliant Centre	30 0	34 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brilliant "Horse-Shoe" Pin	135 0	152 0
Pearl Crescent Pin with Pearl Knob	16 0	18 0
Pearl "Horse-Shoe" Pin, with Pearl Knob	19 0	21 0
Fine Pearl Horse-Shoe Pin	14 0	16 0
Fine Pearl Crescent Pin, with Diamond Star	36 0	40 0
Fine Gold and Jewelled Horse-Shoe Pins. From Cash, Rs. 10; Credit, Rs. 11-4	150 0	168 0

FINE GOLD BEAD PINS, From—Cash, Rs. 8; Credit, Rs. 9; to Cash, Rs. 12; Credit Rs. 13-8.

GOLD STUDS.

COMPLETE IN CASES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Gold Flat Top Studs	16 0	18 0
Do. do. do. Bevelled Edges.	16 0	18 0
Plain Gold Cheese-Shaped Studs	13 8	15 0
Do. do. Engraved Tops	13 8	15 0
Do. do. Hammered Tops	16 0	18 0
Handsome Diamond Horse-Shoe Dress Studs	117 0	130 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of Single Stone Diamond Studs, Claw Setting	135 0	150 0
Single Stone Diamond Star Set Studs for Dress Shirts	36 0	40 0
Do. do. do.	54 0	60 0
Plain Gold Dress Studs, Set with Pearls.	19 0	21 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A GREAT WANT FOR INDIA SUPPLIED.

The Very
BEST VALUE
Is Secured by
Our EXTENDED
CASH SYSTEM.
INSPECTION
and
COMPARISON
INVITED.

OUTFITTING,
HIGH-CLASS ONLY,
AT
THE LOWEST PRICES
FOR READY MONEY.

Our NEW Illustrated CATALOGUE
Fully details this
DESIRABLE SYSTEM of PURCHASE.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, &c. } BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	,, ,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,, ,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND [redacted]
BOMBAY A

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. p'		Qts. pts.
15-0 8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-0 6		11-0 6-6
25-0 13	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0 13-8
22-0 12		22-0 12-0
37-8 19	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8 19-12

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000. Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

PHILLIPS' EFFERVESCING TRAVELLERS' RESTORATIVE SALINE.

Agreeable, refreshing, cooling, invigorating, and health-restoring. Prepared with carefully adjusted proportions of Saline Salts and Fruit Extractive. Re. 1.

FRUIT LINCTUS.

An agreeable and most valuable preparation for Children and Adults suffering from Coughs and Colds, relieving without injury to the digestive organs or disturbance of stomach. Per bottle, As. 8 and As. 14.

GOVERNMENT CHOLERA PILLS.

These are composed of Opium, Black Pepper, and Assafœtida, and are a ready remedy. They are specially prepared to the Government form, and are safe for adults. As. 12.

DR. EASTON'S PILLS.

These have all the valuable properties of the celebrated Easton's Syrup, with the advantage of liberating free Phosphorus and thus acting more immediately as a permanent stimulant to the system generally, rendering the brain more active and retentive, and restoring the normal condition of all bodily functions. Re. 1.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA.

The laxative action of this preparation is very beneficial in chronic constipation, especially arising from indigestion. It seems to act as a tonic in exciting to better action the liver, stomach, and intestines. With hæmorrhoids its action appears to relieve, and not to irritate. Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS' COCA WINE.

Prepared from the leaves of Erythroxylon Coca, is a most excellent tonic and stimulant, possessing remarkable strengthening and restorative properties. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4.

SPECIALLY PREPARED BY

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

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"VICTORIA HOUSE," BYCULLA.

POONA:
Temple House, Camp, and
Bhoodwar Peth, City.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete........................Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,
BEACONSFIELDS,
GOLD MOHURS,
IMPERIALS,
LITTLE RANDOLPHS,
SIESTAS,
MAYOS,
SUMATRAS,
BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

FLOR DE SUMATRA
TRADE [redacted] MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

Gold Mohurs.

INDIAN LEAF
TRADE [redacted] MARK
[illegible] & Co. MADRAS

SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, TO-NIGHT.
PEOPLE'S NIGHT.
8-30 TO 11 P.M.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS with use of SKATES.

MORNING SESSION, 11 to 1 P.M.
AFTERNOON SESSION, 5 to 7 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

An experienced European Instructor is in attendance, and a Band will play in the Evening.

NUGENT & Co.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors.
4.—To elect Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 26th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.
Bombay, 12th August, 1891.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 15th and 19th instant, being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th August, 1891.

BOMBAY YOUNGMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

DR. ALEXANDER will DELIVER a LECTURE at the Wilson College, Chowpatti, at Half-past Eight O'clock, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 18th Instant. "SUBJECT."—"THE SUN, ITS CONSTITUTION, &c." To be illustrated by Diagrams and Experiments. The Lecture will be open to all, including Ladies.

I HEREBY give notice that MR. CRISHNANATH BALCRUSHNA HAS CEASED to represent my Firm in Bombay, and his power TO SIGN "PER PROCURATION" has been CANCELLED.

W. T. CROCKETT,
OF
MESSRS. W. T. CROCKETT & Co.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for IMPROVEMENTS to the DRAINAGE SYSTEM of, and ERECTION of LATRINES at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and Blank Forms of Tender and other particulars obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, duly sealed and endorsed, should be delivered in the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 p.m., on the 25th Instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

IBRAHIM AHMADI,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 12th August, 1891.

New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & CO.'S

CHAMPAGNE

Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.

Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.
" 25 per 2 " pints.

FROM

DENISON & CO.,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

SUB-AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & CO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of ABDOOL ALLI DAWOODKHAN, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

FEDAALI ABDOOLALI, one of the sons of the said deceased.......................................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 21st Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. A. WATKINS.
The 21st Day of July, 1891.
Mr. FEDAALI ABDOOLALI,
Petitioner in Person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of (THAKAR) BHAGVANDAS PARSHOTAM, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI DEVKORE, widow of the deceased, (THAKAR) GORDHANDAS RATANSI and (THAKAR) LADHA KARA, the Executors named in the Will.......................................Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 24th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. A. WATKINS.
The 24th Day of July, 1891.
Messrs. BICKNELL & MERWANJI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY commenced Business as a COMMISSION MERCHANT, FINANCIAL AGENT, RECEIVER, LIQUIDATOR and ACCOUNTANT.

J. P. CORNFORTH.
9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, 8th August 1891.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH DIVIDEND of RUPEES (25) TWENTY-FIVE per share (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum), for the half-year ending 30th June, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 13th August, 1891, at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

The Old Share Certificates will be exchanged for new ones, which are ready for delivery.

By Order,
JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th August, 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICE.
"EUROPHEN."

THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the Firm of FARBEN FABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDRICK BAYER and Co., of Elberfield, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and is the exclusive property of that Firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrick Bayer and Co.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.
SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

WHEREAS TOKERSEY DEWSEY, one of the Executors of the last will and Testament of AJRAMULL HEERJEE, deceased, and others have CONTRACTED TO SELL to Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & COMPANY the land and premises hereunder described free from all incumbrances. All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, to or estate or interest in the said premises by way of Mortgage, sale, gift, Lease, Inheritance, or in anywise howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned as Solicitors to the purchaser at their office, No. 20, Esplanade Road, National Bank Building, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which and at the expiration of the said period the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the bungalow thereon, situate at Parell, outside the Fort, Bombay, on the West of the Sopari Baug Road, and containing about five thousand five hundred or five thousand seven hundred square yards, more or less bounded on the East partly by the Sopari Baug Road, and partly by chawls belonging to Jarria, on the North partly by the said chawls and partly by the Curry Road, on the West by the property of Ookerda Khetsee, and on the South by the property lately purchased by Lilladhur Javerchund.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS :—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an upper-storied BANGALOW, "The Cliff," formerly occupied by Brigade Surgeon A. N. Hojel; and another small one on Walkeshwar Road, previously occupied by Brigade Surgeon E. H. R. Langley.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Brand new English-made Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under Spring Victorias, half Cee-Spring Victorias, Canoe, Landaus, and Mail Phætons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass-mounted single, double, and four-in-hand harnesses.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

THE MONSOON.

GENT'S {SUPERIOR SELECTED} UMBRELLAS.

CHERRY, HAZEL, EBONY, ORANGE, OAK, BAMBOO, PIMENTO, AND NATURAL STICKS.	PATENT STEEL AND AUTOMATIC FRAMES.	COVERED RICH GREEN, BLACK, or BROWN SILK, at Rs. 10-8, 12, 14-8. BEST ALPACA BLACK, Rs. 6-8.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s, each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION :—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABD. 1834.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882	£309,690	0	0
„	1885	£988,156	0	0
„	1888	£955,039	0	0
„	1889	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED
FOR THE ADEN MUNICIPALITY

MUNICIPAL OFFICER; must be a qualified Engineer; will have Superintendence over all Works; and over the collection of all Municipal Taxes and Accounts. Salary Rupees 600 per mensem, rising to Rupees 700. Further particulars on application to the

ASSISTANT RESIDENT,
in charge Municipality, Aden.

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.

Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.

No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.

The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.

Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.

By Order,
D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.
Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2½ per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	„ 4
Third do.	„ 2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 982½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	31,900	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	60,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	101xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	505
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	91
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	51
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	720
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	645
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,160
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	610
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1025
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	610
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	615xd
Coorla Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	425
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	455xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	870
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	565
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	800	800	25	635xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	382½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	645xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	10	237½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	795
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 21	555
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	10	982½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,025
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	430
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	50	50	pr. c	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1290
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	130
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	7.	1,690
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	690
Oriental	5,125	625	625	Rs. 15	383½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,190
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	510
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	282½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	465
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	21	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	[illegible]
B. B. & C. I. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	41

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,025
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	...	Rs. 20	182½
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	90
French	300	500	all	20	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	152½
Khangaum	210	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	500	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	440
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	442½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	207½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	587½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	385
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	240
Volkart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	830

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	150	150	7½	182½x
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Batham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	92xd
Baoty Bros.	6,625	200	185	15	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	930
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	85xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	910xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 10	182½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	90
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	327
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	? pr. ct	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	155
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	2½	8 pr. ct.	1½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	440
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	59
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90xd
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	6-8	17½
Western India Flour	...	..	...	..	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-6
China Leaf	" 22-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New	" 21-10 "
Do. Old	" 21-13 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	" 22-3
English Sovereigns	" 14-3
Do. Dragons	" 14-1
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 108-1
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	" 108-2
Sycee Silver	" 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Rev. Mr. Whitehead's lecture on "The Claims of Christ," Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p.m.

St. Patrick's Club, Variety Entertainment.

Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Himalaya arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Hesper (s), for Calcutta; Braunfels (s), Karachi, &c.; and Baghdad (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kaveri entered and the s. s. Braunfels left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Alderley entered and the s. s. Hesper left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi at 10 a.m., to-day (Thursday).

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 12th August, 1891, the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by schedule 29, viz., 1*s.* 5*d.* per rupee.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Hassam Myan Rahimtoola, living at Memon Moholla, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 150, from an open box in his room on Tuesday last.—Jetha Mooljee, residing at Jan Street, also reports to the police the theft of a box containing gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 108.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Constable Powar, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Joosaf Ismael and Ibraim Sooleman, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 8, from the pocket of a Goanese. It appeared that while the Goanese was standing at a fisherman's shop, at Null Bazar, the two accused picked his pocket and walked away. Yesterday morning they were arrested at the Byculla Railway station by Constable Powar on suspicion and, on being searched, Rs. 6 was found on them, which they admitted having stolen. The prosecutor could not afterwards be found. The magistrate sentenced the accused to a whipping.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stanford, of the A Division, brought up Kumal Deen Mahomed on a charge of fraudulently issuing a counterfeit coin. The evidence showed that the prisoner in purchasing sweetmeats from Doorga Meesree, near the Victoria Terminus, handed the latter a two-pie piece that was faced with quicksilver. Doorga immediately detected the spurious coin and reported the matter to the police, who apprehended the accused. His defence was that he received the coins in changing a rupee at a *pan sopari* shop. This assertion was subsequently ascertained to be false, and the magistrate thought that the prisoner's possession of a similar coin sufficiently established his guilt. The bench passed a sentence of two months' hard labour.

MAHUWA RELIEF FUND.

THE following sums have been subscribed in aid of the above fund:—

	Rs.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart	701
Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, Esq	200
Vurjiwandass Madhowdass, Esq	225
Trimbuck Zeen, Esq	201
Tullockchand Manockchund, Esq	151
Messrs. Volkart Brothers	151
Shroff's Mahajun	400
Daoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Esq	125
Visram Ebrahim and Co	101
Pranjiwandas Kalandass, Esq	101
Jamshedji Nowrojee Tata, Esq	100
Gocaldas Calanjee, Esq	101
Gordhandas Gokaldas Tejpaul, Esq	151
Noor Mahomed Jairazbhai, Esq	101
Bhugwan Jeewa, Esq	101
Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq	200
Dosabhai Framjee, Esq	250
Thakersey Mooljee, Esq	201
Munjee Nathoobhai, Esq	151
Shamjee Bhimjee, Esq	[illegible]
Narandas Rajaram, Esq	150
Messrs. Ernsthausen and Co	150
Mooljee Jaitha, Esq	150
Nensey Peeroo Mahomed, Esq	200
Hurkhjee Khodidass, Esq	101
Dharsey Kessewjee, Esq	101
Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co	100
Premchand Roychund, Esq	100
Amersey Damodhur, Esq	100
Laloobhoy Nanabhoy, Esq	101
Khan Mahomed Valljee, Esq	101
Nanchund Poput, Esq	101
Ludha Chuttoo, Esq	60
Total Rs.	5,378

It is requested that the above subscriptions be paid into the Bank of Bombay, and gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to do the same.

TALAKCHAND MANEKCHAND,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY,
Hon. Secretaries the Mahuwa Relief Fund.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

385-91—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Moomanbhai—Gangjee and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

113-91—Shamrao P—Dharmajee Shimnyajee Nakwa vs Maya Bhika and others—Chalk, W and S—Part heard.

Short Causes.

302-91—Tyabjee and D—Jacob Ellias Sassoon and others vs Rahimtulla Janmahomed—Balkrishna V N K—Part heard.

363-88—Craigie L and O—Kessowjee Damodhur Jairam vs. Wagjee Korajee and another—Little, S. F. and N.

Postponed Long Causes.

219-91—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Peermahomed vs Mirza Mahomed Ismail Beg and another—Part heard.

253-91—In person—Raghunath Ramchunder vs Sunker Ramchunder—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.)

For Consent Decree

F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and of P G de Souza and others—Chalk W and S and Muljee B B.

714-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Gowandji Ambani and others vs Walabjee Dewchund and others—Wadia and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

18-91—Conroy and B—James Hill and others vs Narron Javat—Tyabjee and D—Part heard.

231-91—Nanu and H—Juga Harjee Koombhar and another vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—A F Frere.

674-90—J C Cama for pauper—Amina bibi vs Shaik Adum bin Shabudin—Wadia and G.

240-87—J C Cama—Hurrilal Jamnadas vs Mooljee Ghigha and others—Wadia and G, Pestonjee and R, and Macfarlane E and H.

517-90—Nanu and H—Allibhoy Jeewanjee and others vs Shaik Tyebbhoy Abdoolabhoy—Payne G and S.

428-90—E Wilkin—Nensey Dewjee and another vs Bai Gangabai—Payne G and S.

32-91—Little S F and N—Gokuldas Madhowjee vs Dossa Kirpal and others—Roughton and B.

672-90—In person—A pauper—Salemahomed bin Khanmahomed vs Rahimabai and others—In person and J C Cama.

696-90—M H Khan for pauper—Mahadeo Parashram Mandker vs Gunput Crushnarao—In person.

515-90—M N Saklatwala—Bhungwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essu—In person.

A SMALL but unpleasant note of discord troubled the general harmony of the French National *fete*. At the little village of Salces, near Perpignan, the Mayor had ordered the ringing of the bells but the *cure* refused admission to the church. The bellringer and a friend climbed into the tower, however, and set the bells aringing. The *cure* ordered the bellringer to stop the ringing but he refused, whereupon the *cure* produced a pistol, and, pointing it at the man's breast, compelled him to retire. The priest then seized the other man and threw him down the staircase. The judicial authorities at Perpignan have issued a summons against the Priest.

REUTER'S Agency received the following telegram from the Chillian Government on July 21:—"Santiago de Chile.—The position of the Presidential Government is firmly established. The army is now 37,000 strong, consisting of loyal and tried soldiers, while the rebel army numbers 6,000. The Congress is discussing constitutional reform with the object of strengthening the representative institutions of the country. The French and the German Admirals have had cordial interviews with the President. Three rebel leaders have been shot. The rebels are solely occupied in working the nitrate deposits and in propagating false news with the object of misleading public opinion. Contrary to reports that have been circulated, the Presidential forces at Coquimbo, like the rest of the army, are loyal and devoted to the Government."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

A FAMILY DISPUTE ABOUT ORNAMENTS AND CLOTHES.

JALUBAI *vs.* BHIMRAO ATMARAM AND BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

THIS suit was brought by the plaintiff, wife of Nanabhoy Ardasir Moos, a minor under the age of eighteen years, by her next friend, her husband, against the defendants, executors of the last will of Heerabai, wife of the second defendant. Towards the end of June last a rule *nisi* was, on the application of the plaintiff, granted to restrain the first defendant from delivering over to the second defendant certain jewellery, ornaments, and clothes; and to restrain the second defendant from parting with or disposing of any portion of them, and to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed, &c. The rule *nisi* now came on for argument, when the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormasjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants to argue against the rule.

The circumstances under which the dispute arose are stated in the plaint to be as follows: Heerabai, the wife of the second defendant, died on the 7th December 1890, having made her last will on the 22nd October 1890, whereby she appointed the second defendant and Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Vakil her executors. There was also a codicil to the will, whereby the first defendant was appointed one of the executors and trustees. Probate of the will and codicil were granted to the first defendant on the 21st March 1891, the other executors having reserved their rights to come in and prove the same. The plaintiff believed that there were in the possession of the testatrix, at the time of her death, jewels and ornaments of the value of about Rs. 2,00,000, a portion of which was the absolute property of the testatrix. The jewellery and clothes were kept in safes and cupboards in the house where the testatrix resided, and the keys were kept by her. Shortly before her death, the testarix handed the keys to the plaintiff, who, after her death, gave them to Mr. Hormasjee Vakil at his request. A few days later, the defendants met for the purpose of taking an inventory when the second defendant claimed that a large portion of the jewellery and ornaments, of the value of about one lakh of rupees, belonged to him. At another meeting, at which the defendants and the plaintiff were present, the safes were opened and the second defendant was permitted to take thereout all the jewellery and ornaments he claimed, notwithstanding the protests of the plaintiff. The second defendant had also taken away the testatrix's clothes and given away some of them. Plaintiff was also informed that the second defendant was indebted to the testatrix in the sum of about Rs. 60,000, and that the first defendant was taking no steps to recover the said debt from the second. The plaintiff submitted that, under the will and codicil, she was absolutely entitled to the jewels, ornaments, and clothes, or to the proceeds of the sale thereof, and also to all the residuary estate of the testatrix; and she submitted that, in order to protect her interests, it was essential that the estate should be administered by the court, and that a receiver should be appointed.

The first defendant, in his written statement, said that the second defendant objected to the will and codicil of his late wife, and contended that she was possessed of no separate property, and that all the property alleged to be Heerabai's belonged really to him. He withdrew his consent to the will, and refused to give his consent to probate being obtained; and the first defendant was advised that, having regard to the fact that the second defendant's marriage took place in 1853, and to the laws applicable to the Parsees, it was not possible for him to obtain probate without the consent of the second defendant. The plaintiff and her husband were informed of the contention of the second defendant. Having taken legal advice, they informed the first defendant that they could do nothing unless the second defendant consented to probate being taken out. They also requested him to try and come to terms with the second defendant, and try to settle with him. There were several meetings held, and ultimately the second defendant agreed to consent to the will and codicil being proved to the extent only of a claim against the estate of the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy for about Rs. 1,40,000, representing marriage presents, clothes, &c., which the second defendant contended he was entitled to, but which he agreed should be treated as passing under the will and codicil of Heerabai, and also clothes and jewellery to the extent of about Rs. 10,000, which he agreed to give to the first defendant as executor conditional on the plaintiff and her husband behaving towards him in a respectful and dutiful manner, &c. The first defendant was unable to obtain better terms from the second defendant, and he communicated them to the plaintiff and her husband, who agreed to the same. The second defendant gave his consent on those conditions, and under the said arrangement, and the probate was taken out. The second defendant claimed the whole of the testatrix's property as his own immediately after her death. The plaintiff and her sister Manekbai got some ornaments given to them by the second defendant on the 8th April, 1891, for use only; and the plaintiff had since refused to return the ornaments when demanded. It was in consequence of the dispute about these ornaments not being returned that this suit was filed, although the plaintiff and her husband well knew the arrangement by which the consent of the second defendant to the probate was obtained.

The second defendant said that the testatrix had no property settled to her separate use. He put his signature to her will without knowing the purport or effect of it with a view to soothe her feelings on her death-bed. No consideration was given to him for such consent. He afterwards withdrew his consent. After much pressure, he was induced to agree that a claim on his father's estate for about Rs. 1,40,000, in respect of property which really belonged to him, should be treated as passing under Heerabai's will, and he agreed conditionally on the good behaviour of the plaintiff and her husband; and to give to the executor about Rs. 10,000 worth of jewellery and clothe. He agreed to this on condition that all other claims of the executor should be given up, and that certain securities which stood in Heerabai's name, should be recovered by the executor for his benefit. He submitted that the only property which could now be treated as Heerabai's was the claim against the estate of his late father. The conditions on which the Rs. 10,000 worth of jewellery and clothes were to have been given to the plaintiff had not been complied with; and the defendant was not bound to give up the same. The plaintiff and her husband obtained in the month of April, 1891, from this defendant a quantity of jewels, ornaments, and furniture for use, to be returned on demand, and had since refused to return them, alleging that they were a gift; and this suit was the outcome of the disputes about the jewels, ornaments, and furniture. This defendant was about to file a suit against the plaintiff and her husband to recover the jewels, ornaments, and furniture, which he lent them. The plaintiff's husband was the real instigator of this suit and of the wrongful retention of the property. The jewellery and ornaments in the safes were given to this defendant with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff, who with her husband asked for some of them for use, a request this defendant complied with. He was not indebted to his wife at the time of her death, and he submitted that the suit against him should be dismissed with costs.

His lordship, on a consideration of the affidavits and the arguments of counsel, made the rule absolute. Mr. Watkins was appointed receiver, and the executors were to hand over to him such property as they admitted to be the testatrix's property. Cost to be costs in the cause.

APROPOS of putting criminals out of the world, as that operation is conducted in America, there is a striking anecdote in a little book just issued by Mr. H. Thompson, entitled "The Humorous Side of Shorthand and Reporting." Here is the story:—"The crack reporter of a Brooklyn evening paper displayed an enterprise rare even in American journalism. If the story itself is not a product of American humour, this reporter, sent by an early train to Trainfield, New Jersey, to witness an execution that morning, on arrival found that the criminal was not to be hanged till mid-day, an arrangement altogether incompatible with the despatch of his report in time for insertion in his paper issued at two p.m. He hurried off to the sheriff and implored that official to give orders that the ceremony should take place an hour earlier. At first the sheriff refused, but the reporter at last coaxed him into promising that he would authorise the hour if the person chiefly concerned could be induced to consent thereto. The reporter was then admitted to the condemned cell, where he briefly explained his wishes. Drinks were freely partaken of, and the reporter made himself so agreeable that presently the doomed man volunteered the statement that 'he did not mind being hanged an hour before his time to oblige so pleasant a fellow.'" Which was accordingly done; and the two o'clock edition was "saved." But what would have been the legal position of the reporter if a reprieve had afterwards arrived?

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE NANDU DEVJEE.

Mr. Russell, for a creditor, asked for a postponement of the hearing of the matter for a fortnight on the ground that his client had no opportunity to reply to the affidavit made by the insolvent. The Hon. Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, consented; and the application was granted.

RE HAJEE SULLEMAN ABDUL RAHMAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order, remarking that the attachment on the books of account having been raised, the insolvent had lodged them with the official assignee. His client now wanted time to make up the books of account. The interim order was extended.

RE BAPOOJEE GANESH GUPTE.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. A creditor, who appeared in person, opposed the application; but as he had filed no affidavit of his claim, he could not be heard; and the application was granted.

RE HAJEE JOOSUB PEERBHOY.

Mr. Inverarity, for the official assignee, moved for the examination of Ali Mahomed Hajee Joosub, the son of the insolvent, who had all the books of account with him. The application was granted, the examination being fixed for this day fortnight.

RE CHOONILAL MATHOORADAS.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of time for the filing of the schedule. Insolvent had made over all his assets to the Official Assignee, but was unable to file his schedule in time, as he had gone up-country to prosecute a claim for the recovery of a large sum of money due to him. A month's extension was granted.

RE DAYAL RUTTONSEY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, opposed the application on the ground that the first interim order was granted so far back as 1889, but since then insolvent had done nothing to proceed with the matter of the insolvency. His lordship refused the application.

RE COWASJEE NUSSERWANJEE KATRAK.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE GOCULDAS NENSEY THUCKER.

Mr. Manker, for the opposing creditor, Lukhmidas Khimjee, appeared in support of a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not deposit all the books of account with the official assignee.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, asked for a postponement of the hearing of the argument, on the ground that the other side having furnished an affidavit that morning, there had been no time to reply to it.

The matter was postponed for a week.

RE SHAIK LUKMANJEE SHAIK BOHORA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvents, moved for an interim order, which was granted.

RE MAHOMED HALLOO AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted a month's extension.

WHAT IS "A MAIDEN OVER"?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent in your issue of to-day's, asks whether a bowler bowling a maiden, over which includes either a "no-ball" or a "wide-ball" should be credited with a "maiden" or not. The general tenor of the rules of cricket, combined with a little common sense, will I think make any decent cricketer answer the query in the negative. When a bowler bowls a "maiden" over, it is ordinarily understood that not a single *run* has been scored during that over. When, therefore, a run is scored—whether off the bat, as a bye, as a "no-ball" or "wide," it should count against the bowler. It would, therefore, be more logical and proper not to mark such an over as a "maiden." There was scarcely occasion for your correspondent to ask the question.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 12th August. J. A. D.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1891-92 up to 6th August are as follows:—

In the month of June 1891.

	Gold.	Silver.	Rs.
Imports	51,61,605	13,55,272	68,17,877
Exports	9,78,721	20,09,161	29,87,882
Net Imports	41,82,884	*6,52,889	38,29,995

To the end of the month of June 1891.—(Progressive).

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	1,37,32,999	3,25,01,278	4,62,34,277
Exports	27,17,850	40,23,939	67,41,789
Net Imports	1,10,15,149	2,84,77,339	3,94,92,438

* Owing to large exports from Bombay to Ceylon (Rs. 11,70,000).

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1891-92:—

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of June 1891	10,50,980	45,52,087	56,03,067
To the end of the month of June 1891 (Progressive)	36,27,399	1,77,90,715	2,14,18,114

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of June 1891	12,52,010	51,00,024	63,52,034
To the end of the month of June 1891 (Progressive)	35,72,281	1,81,00,069	2,19,72,350

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered	67	65	54	83	51	91	49	13
Wednesday, Aug. 12	0	55	0	20	0	30	0	12
Total	68	20	55	3	52	21	49	25
Total fall to 12th August 1890	63	33	61	52	67	33	52	49
Total fall to 12th August 1889	57	93	62	75	61	48	54	51

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall at the following stations on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, being the quantity registered up to 10th August 1891:—

	In.	cts.
Ghadechi	11	3
Dhola	15	51
Jetalsar	27	40

A MEMORIAL was recently submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor by the Sunni Mahomedans of Moorshedabad, complaining of the conduct of the Shias, who curse their saints publicly. The Government replied that the matter had been before them a month before the submission of the memorial, and the Lieutenant-Governor has personally inquired into the matter, and steps had been taken which, it was hoped, would prevent a recurrence of the acts complained of. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor regretted to notice that some of the appendices to the memorial contained offensive allusions to the Shia sect. He considered such unnecessary attacks merit severe condemnation. To this the chief mover of the memorial replied, apologising, and pleading ignorance of English, and explaining that certain expressions were inserted without his consent.

GENERAL NICOLAI, ex-Governor of the Caucasus, who had been for many years past a monk in the Grande-Chartreuse, where he was known as Dom Jean Louis, has succumbed to injuries received in a fall down a precipice. He remained helpless and maimed for nearly two days at the foot of a rock, and was eventually rescued by a shepherd who had heard him groaning. When carried to the monastery, efforts were made in vain to restore him, and he died in a few hours. The deceased entered the Grande-Chartreuse in 1860, and was well known to visitors from Aix-les-Bains who were wont to take trips to the famous establishment founded in the eleventh century by St. Bruno. General Nicolai's cell has been given to his nephew, Dom Charles, who also bears a famous name—that of De Broglie. The members of the Paris Jockey Club have just learned for the first time that the M. de Broglie whom they imagined to have been lost in Africa is in reality a monk of the Grande-Chartreuse; to such an extent is a Carthusian monk dead to the world.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Madras Board of Revenue has suggested to the Government the preparation of a work on the Fodders of Southern India. No such work has yet been undertaken for the Madras Presidency, and the duty will probably be entrusted to the Government Botanist.

A SEVERE storm with very heavy rain, especially between Rawalpindi and Murree, occurred on Thursday night. The mail tonga stuck in a stream near Baracow. The passengers with their personal luggage reached the other side, but on the men returning for the mail bags they could find no trace of the tonga or bags. All had been swept away. One out of seven bags was recovered to-day. The search party have not yet discovered the tonga or the remaining bags.

THE annual match between Madras and Bangalore for the Golf Trophy was concluded at Bangalore on Saturday, Madras winning by 15 holes, thus retaining possession of the coveted cup for another year. The teams dined together in the evening of Saturday at the United Service Club. Colonel Hill proposed the health of the Madras team, which was suitably replied to by Mr. Wedderburn; Dr. Benson then, in a humorous speech, proposed the health of Col. Hill, who is about to leave India for good, and who will be much missed by the golfers of both Bangalore and Madras.

IN Calcutta Gold Mining Shares the only real business reported during week has been in Sonapets, which have sold, with founders' at from Re. 1-10 to Re. 1-14, and latterly at Re. 1-12-6; without founders' at Re. 1-2 to Re. 1-3½ and Re. 1-3, and founders' shares alone at from Rs. 50 to Rs. 58. Small lots of Western Patkoons have changed hands at 6 annas, Bengal Gold and Silvers at 7½ annas, and Pat Pat at 10 to 12½ annas, and Pat Pat founders' shares at Rs. 10.

PROCEEDINGS are going forward which may result in the Maybrick case once more coming before the public. There is no doubt, as has been stated, that the whole case might be re-opened in a civil action. One advantage she would possess, remarks the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*, would be that the case would be tried before some other judge than Mr. Justice Stephen. Another enormous pull would be that Mrs. Maybrick would be allowed to go into the box and tell her own story this time as a witness. Should the verdict of the jury be in her favour, it would be impossible for the Home Secretary to resist the pressure that would be put upon him to grant a free pardon. Very recently a case came before the courts which runs on parallel lines. A gentleman connected with the transfer of the *Great Eastern* was charged with fraudulent action, and being indicted before a common jury, was found guilty and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Subsequently his accusers proceeded on other grounds to enter a civil action. Upon this the convict was brought out of prison, placed in the witness-box, and in less than twenty minutes had not only convinced judge and jury of his innocence, but had won over the counsel for the plaintiff to his own side. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who presided, summing up strongly in his favour, he not only won the case, but was relieved from the consequences of the adverse verdict of the jury in the criminal case. The difficulty in Mrs. Maybrick's way is want of money, but that will probably be found not to be insuperable.

IT is stated that the fund organised by the Princess of Wales for the benefit of Mrs. Grimwood, now amounts to about £750. Among the more recent subscribers are ninety-four sisters and nurses, who contribute an aggregate sum of £6 12s. It is requested that those ladies to whom collecting cards for the Princess of Wales's Mrs. Grimwood Fund were sent will return them as soon as possible to the honorary secretary at Marlborough House.

THE Queen has approved the appointment of Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Trinidad, to be Governor of Hong Kong, in the place of Sir G. William Des Vœux, K.C.M.G., who is about to relieve [illegible] also approved the appointment of Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., late Governor of Western Australia, to be Governor of Trinidad.

THE arrangements for the Duke of Clarence and Avondale's visit to Ireland are reported to be nearly completed. The Prince will hunt with the West Meath and Kildare Hounds and with the County Down Staghounds, and a series of society tfunctions are being organised, at which he will be he central figure.

THE Garter vacant by the death of Earl Granville has been bestowed on Earl Cadogan.

GENERAL SIR DIGHTON M. PROBYN has accepted the office of treasurer of the Gordon Boys' Home.

AFTER a sixteen days' inquiry Mrs. Cathcart has been released from the charge of Dr. Wood, the jury in the lunacy inquiry having found a verdict in her favour.

THE Organising Committee of the Imperial Institute was dissolved on the 23rd ult.; and the first meeting of the new permanent Governing Body was held at Marlborough House, the Prince of Wales presiding. Lord Herschell was elected Chairman of the Governing Body, and the Executive Council and various Committees were appointed. The following have been nominated by the Government of India to represent the Government and the Presidencies and Provinces of India:—Mr. W. Thiselton Dyer, General J. T. Walker, Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, Mr. W. S. Halsey, Mr. B. A. Baden-Powell, Mr. T. H. Stewart, Mr. P. Nolan, Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, and Mr. D. M. Carmichael. Selected by the Indian Chambers of Commerce:—Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Mr. James A. Bryce, Mr. George G. Arbuthnot, and Sir Alexander Wilson. Selected by Indian Institutions:—Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee and Sir W. W. Hunter.

THE *Hamburger Correspondenz* reiterates its statement that the Government intends to apply to the Reichstag for a large credit, which, according to the *Vossische Zeitung*, will be applied chiefly to the construction of new strategic lines of railway.

THE Queen of Roumania, who has arrived at Venice, is accompanied by Mdle. Vacaresco whose engagement to the Roumanian Heir Apparent has caused so much excitement at Bucharest. Her Majesty, who will be joined by the King in about a fortnight, intends to remain in Venice for three weeks, and will then, probably, go to Scheveningen. It is said that Mdle. Vacaresco is going to leave the Queen and return to her mother, who is at present staying at Carlsbad.

ACCORDING to the *Neue Freie Presse*, the Roumanian Crown Prince Ferdinand has after all announced it as his definite intention to abandon his contemplated marriage with Mdle. Vacaresco.

WITH the new service weapon which has excited so much controversy of late, and, with the barrel of that weapon adapted to the mechanism of the Maxim gun, great achievements (says the *Times*) were done on Saturday afternoon at the 1,000 yards firing point by Captain Acland, who was in charge of the weapon. There was some fine shooting, albeit there was some rather erratic work, owing to the fact that the gun, being mounted on a simple tripod, moved a little to the right in consequence of the vibratian. Sighted and fired by Sir Henry Halford, the gun made, it is reported credibly, five bull's-eyes and four inners in the course of a very few seconds. Then there was an adjournment—made easily, since the whole gun is capable of being carried on a Life Guardsman's horse—to the 200 yards' range. Here the trial proved that it was a terrible weapon, capable of mowing down troops as surely as a scythe cuts meadow grass.

THE French Senate on July 17 adopted the regulations agreed to by the Chamber regarding the employment of women and children in factories. These regulations establish in principle a ten hours' working day, forbid the employment of women and children on night-work, and prescribe one day's rest in every seven.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 6th August 1891.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—

2nd Batt Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut F M Carleton to be Adjt, in succession to Capt A Haynes, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

2nd Batt Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut H F Lea to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant W S Brooksbank, deceased.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bengal Infantry.—Capt H R W Lumsden, Officiating Wing Commander, 30th Punjab Infy, to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem, with effect from date of joining, vice Hawkins, appointed 2nd-in-Command, sub pro tem.

14th Sikhs.—2nd-Lieut C M Carter, Suffolk Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Lieut F W D Quinton, R H A, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to England, for appointment as Adjutant of Auxiliary Artillery.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher standard Examination in Hindustani.

6th July 1891—Major H W N Guinness, 2nd Battn R I Regt; Capt G H Oven, 2nd Battn Border Regiment; Lieuts R St G Gorton, R H Hare, and W F T Corrie, Royal Artillery; W Ewbank, Royal Engineers; G O Roos-Kepple, 2nd Batt R Scots Fusiliers; A W Pennington, 9th Bengal Lancers; P Holland-Pryor, 17th Bengal Cavalry; F W Pirrie, and F J D Henslowe, 4th Bengal Infantry; H A Vallings, 24th Punjab Infantry; J Gaisford, 25th Punjab Infantry; P W Anderson, 40th Bengal Infantry; E J Drummond, 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles; C S Eastmeade, 2nd Batt 3rd Gurkha Rifles; A T Rowlandson, 30th Bombay Infantry; 2nd-Lieut C B Winter, 2nd Bn Lincolnshire Regt; J Randall, 23rd Pioneers; A Roberts, 24th Punjab Infantry; Surg C L Walsh, Medical Staff; and Schoolmaster G W Sutton, 1st Batt Suffolk Regt.

The undermentioned officer has passed in the Parvatiya Language (Colloquial) at Manipur:—Capt J W Cowley, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.

Military Works Dept—On completion of his course of instruction in the Telegraph Department, Lieutenant G D Close, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Department.

Lieut Close is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, and is directed to proceed to Lucknow.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—

2nd Lieuts A V Alexander, Royal Irish Regiment; M R W Nightingale, Cheshire Regiment; W A Fisher and H E T Kelly, Royal Artillery; G D M Moore and D G Bryce, Lancashire Fusiliers; H C Wooldridge, Worcestershire Regt; F S Walker and A M Bent, Royal Munster Fusiliers; A J Strange and W F Stevenson, Bedfordshire Regt; J H Paine, Royal Artillery; H K Pope, Hampshire Regt; C W C Knox and R M Green, the Rifle Brigade.

The leave to study the native languages granted to Lieut A R Saunders, 2nd Bengal Lancers, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

1st Battalion Suffolk Regt.—Major R J Pike, for nine months, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 6th August 1891.

The undermentioned officers will attend the next course of Garrison Instruction at the centres noted.

Kasauli.—Capt C J E A, McArthur, 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borders; W Seton, 1st Battn Leinster Regt; F G Pollock, 7th Bengal Cavalry; A C O'Donnell, 39th Bengal Infantry (Adjutant, Assam Valley Administrative Battalion); R B Adams, Corps of Guides; E W Codrington, 3rd Sikh Infantry; S W Jervis, 1st Punjab Infantry; Lieuts M H Burne, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regt; W H Fasken, 10th Bengal Lancers; C Griffiths, 16th Bengal Cavalry; H L Dodgson, 2nd Bengal L I; and A H G Kemball, 2nd Battn 5th Goorkhas.

Ranikhet.—Capts Stamer, 16th Lancers; R P Macdonald, D S O, 1st Battn Hampshire Regt; J H Parsons, 7th Bengal Cavalry; C H Morris, 2nd Bengal L I; J C B Craster, 12th Kelat-i-Gilzai Regt; and W L Boswell, 33rd Punjab Infantry; Lieuts H W B Johnson, 2nd Battn Liverpool Regt; J R Longley, 1st Battn East Surrey Regt; W H Trethewy, 1st Battn Hampshire Regt; F H B Commeline, 2nd Bengal Lancers; [illegible]

Chakrata.—Capts T E O'Leary, 1st Battn Royal Irish Fusiliers; and R B Shawe, 16th Bengal Infantry; Lieuts M P R Oakes, 5th Lancers; G B McAndrew, 2nd Bn Lincolnshire Regt; A S Vanrenen, 2nd Battn Lincolnshire Regt; W R Festing, 1st Battn Royal Irish Fusiliers; J W B Merewether, 1st Battn Leinster Regt; R E Grinston, Governor-General's Body-Guard; W C Knight; 8th Bengal Cavalry; W M Carpendale 8th Bengal Cavalry; E W S K Maconchy, 4th Sikh Infantry; and F H Bernard, 6th P. I.

Dalhousie—Capts W de B Hatton, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlandrrs; G R Brown, 1st Battalion 4th Goorkha (Rifle) Regiment; F H Yate, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; D J O Taylor, 6th Punjab Infantry; J W C Hutchinson, 6th Punjab Infantry; H R Brander, 32nd Pioneers; Lieut M FitzGerald, 2nd Dragoon Guards; C I Scott, 3rd Dragoon Guards; G F Bartelot, 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; A Stirling, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; E A Cowans, 2nd Battalio Seaforth Highlanders; A W S Wingate, 14th Benga Lancers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 8th August 1891:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
Total..	Rs. 1,33,164	Rs. 2,68,723	Rs. 5,376	Rs. 4,07,263
Corresponding week last year open 1,439½ miles..	..	....	....	3,95,265

Increase .... Rs. 11,998
Decrease ....

THE "special correspondent" of the *Manchester Courier* in New York favours it with the following:—A man in Tennessee has just closed an extraordinary career. He was lynched three times for horse stealing, but on each occasion, after the lynchers had left, he cut himself down and escaped. The people thought he had a charmed life. But the secret of his escape was a silver tube, which he caused to be inserted in his throat. The tube, which saved his life so often, caused his death at last, as it sipped in his throat, and he died from strangulation.

IT is announced that the Old South Lectures for the young people of Boston, which will begin towards the close of this month, are to be entitled generally "The New Birth of the World," and will treat of the various important movements or events preceding the discovery of America, as the revival of learning, the building of cathedrals, the changes which gunpowder made, decline of the Barons, and the invention of printing. Thus Mr. William Everett, the Reverend Edward G. Porter, and the other lecturers propose to prepare their hearers for the subject of the discovery and settlement of America next year. The present is the ninth regular summer course. The system bears fruit; for it is stated that the young people who during the past ten years have written essays in competition for the Old South prizes have just been organized into an Old South Historical Society. There are now, it is said, nearly a hundred of these Old South essayists, including many of the brightest of the recent graduates from the Boston high schools.

THE young King of Servia is already sixteen, and in two years will have attained his majority as Kings reckon it. He is a lanky, pale-faced lad who wears his hair cropped close, in French fashion. He has his mother's large, fine eyes, but his forehead is low, and he does not seem to be possessed of the same shrewdness and quickness as his father. He has had a miserable education (says the *Glasgow Herald's* Berlin correspondent), and leads a solitary life without having a single playmate. M. Ristich has been afraid to let any Servian boys become intimate with him, lest their fathers should try to get political influence over him. King Milan was educated in much the same way, and we know what happened as soon as he became his own master. One day M. Ristich, driven to desperation by his extravagances and prevarication, ventured upon speaking a word in season, upon which King Milan answered sharply: "It is you who were responsible for my bringing up, and I am *just what you made me.*"

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 31.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious, E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT in tins, each annas 4 only. Holloway's Ointment, Fruit Salt, Kepler's Malt and Codliver Oil, &c., at very low rates. Price List of Patent Medicines free on application.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street. Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m.

CEMENT FOR SALE.—Superior Quality of Cement from the Wallsend Cement Co., Ld., and the Union Cement Co., Ld. Apply to TURNER, MORRISON and Co., 41, Elphinstone Circle.

DRAUGHT BEER and PORTER, Bass's, fresh tapped, pint annas 4; bottle annas 6; gallon Rs. 2, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

WANTED a first-class EUROPEAN ENGINEER to join an Up-Country Mill at once. Apply personally to the MANAGER, Motilal Pitty Mill, Tardeo.

BRANDY.—Gonzalez and Co's well-known Brandy in Wired Bottles. Awarded Gold Medal at Paris Exhibition, 1889. To be had of all Wine Merchants, and Wholesale from D. P. BATHA and Co., Sole Agents.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—IN WHOLE or IN PARTS the building in Elphinstone Circle, lately owned and Byrne, [illegible] B. and A. Hormarjee and Co., as well FLOWER, House Agent.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Bombay.

MORENAS and Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS. Presentation Articles for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN. In great variety.

I HAVE always in hand a large Stock of mixed COLOURED FIRS for uses of Mills. Prices low. Samples sent free on application. Up-Country orders promptly executed. ABDUL HUSSEIN MOOLLA KADERBHOY, No. 1, Lane, Kamatypoora.

25 YEARS' World-Wide Reputation. Ring Worm or Dhobies' Itch Ointment, specially the Indian variety of this troublesome skin disease. Cure guaranteed in three or four applications.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 30, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS for collection. [illegible] cashed or sent

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HAVING an Experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.
DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to disposes to immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES — DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES — DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS — PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.
TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Including Postage.
Twelve Months.................. Rs. 28
Six Months........................ " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CHANDELIERS, PIER GLASS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TREASURY, CARPETS, EARTHEN FIGURE, &c.

Suit No. 533 of 1887.
Vulubhdass Damodhur.................Plaintiff.
vs.
Govurdhundas Damodhur and others ..Defendants.

By order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, receiver in the above suit and pursuant to the Judge's order, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Damool Wadi, near the Girgaum Police Court, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., consisting 4, 6 and 12 light chandeliers, and 5 and 3 light wall brackets, with shades and drops, pier glass, sofas, chairs, tables, cupboards, cots, treasury chest, swin s, benches, chests, hall carpets, earthen full size figure, Mutooji Mahraj, wooden sepoys, earthen chatties, copper and brass utensils, hatstand, globe lamps, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, August 13th, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 12.

CONSOLS remained at 96 yesterday, and all other London Stock Exchange quotations were unaltered; but Bar Silver was ⅜d. per oz. lower, at 45⅛d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was ⅜ cent. down, at 98¾, with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. higher, at 4·85¼ dollars. Paris quotations come unchanged, both for Rentes and Exchange on London.

The Wheat Market had become firm, and an advance of 1d. per cental had been established in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool at 8s. and 7s. 9d. per cental, respectively, ex quay. Linseed is called easier by Reuter; but Friday's quotations of 42s. quarter ex-quay for Bombay Seed on the spot, and 42s. 3d. to arrive, are repeated.

The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool declined 1 16d. yesterday, say to 4¼d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in all positions except the most distant, in which the decline was 9-64d; but Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's total Sales having amounted to 10,000 bales, including 500 East Indian. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady, and the quotations of staple goods wired by Reuter show no change in any item.

In New York, 8⅛ cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but September Futures were 3 points higher, at 7·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, making 4,000 bales for the new week, so far.

Only a small business has been passing in our local Cotton Market to-day; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are unchanged. The purchases for local spinners' account sum up only 600 bales, consisting of 200 Veerumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 160; 150 Nugger, at Rs. 163; 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 165; and Damergaum, at Rs. 161; and 50 Dhulia, at Rs. 141; while exporters have taken 500 bales of Ujein Ginned, at Rs. 177 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady in tone, but with no accession to business, notwithstanding the tenor of advices from the other side. The price of *Delhi*, however, has advanced half an-anna per cwt., and we now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-4-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5-3-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-13-6	"
Red Delhi	"	4-8-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-5-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-11-0	"
Hard Red	"	4-3-0	"

SEEDS.—Transactions have again been upon a moderate scale, and rates are unchanged, with a steady feeling in the market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,400	bales.
Wheat	12,664	cwts.
Linseed	2,302	"
Rapeseed	528	"
Poppyseed	1,188	"
Groundnuts	2,499	"
Castorseed	742	"

The arrivals of Cotton, with the exception of 197 bales, were all from Compta and Dharwar.

FREIGHTS are firm, but the higher rates asked by holders of tonnage check business. Transactions are reported for September shipment to Continental ports, at 21s. 9d. and 22s. per ton; and for November shipment to Marseilles, at 20s. 3d. to 20s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened weak, with 1s. 5⅜d. quoted for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 5 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 5 7-32d. for Demand; but an enquiry setting in for remittance, the rates were for a time lost. The market steadied, however, thereafter, and closed with the opening sales for Banks quoted, with a possibility of 1-32d. better, and 1s. 5⅜d. for Credits going in one direction only. Some Bills were placed in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 5 13-32d. for September delivery; and a very moderate amount of Bank remittance was taken at 1s. 5 3-16d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 5 7-32d. for Demand only.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Do. do.	1s. 5¼ to 13-32d.	"
Francs	1·83 to 1·83¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Yesterday's final rates have been quoted all day for Fours, say 107¾ for cash, 107 9-16 for the next settlement, and 107⅝ for the end of September; but there have been buyers in the market at the rates both for Money and Account, and the feeling was firm at closing. 106 nominal is still named for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been rather more enquired for to-day on the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip; but such movement as has taken place in prices has as often been in buyers' as in sellers' favour. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 5 lower; New Indian are Rs. 2½ higher. Bombay-Burma Trading first issue, have advanced Rs. 50, say to Rs. 3,750 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 11.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here from Karachi this evening.

ADEN, AUG. 11.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 12.

O. L. Mail steamer Orient from Australia arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7lbs. Shirtings	4-8
8¼lbs. "	5-10
40's Mule Twist	0-8¼

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5⅛.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77
4½ per cent. "	76
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	45⅛

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th August, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	2	50 p.m.	13	7
Teheran	12	1	55 p.m.	..	33
Suez	12	2	45 p.m.	..	21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 12th August, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	25	..	3
" Kurrachee	..	27	..	1
" Madras	..	42	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for Antofa Gusta, Iquique, and remaining offices in Chili may be in preconcerted language, but are sent at sender's risk.

Bangkok-Saigon line still interrupted.

Cable Suakim-D'Jeddah interrupted. Postal Service Suez-D'Jeddah irregular.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur Jask and Muscat, close at Karachi to-day, Thursday, the 13th, at 10 a.m.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 11.

10 p.m.	79·4

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.

6 a.m.	79·2
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	81·5
4 p.m.	82·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WARNER—July 31, at Allenpore, Cachar, the wife of R G Warner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GEORGE—REBEIRO—August 5, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev H J Spence Gray, Chaplain of Mian Mir, Thomas George, Head Translator and Interpreter, Punjab Chief Court, to Mary Alice, eldest daughter of J Dolby Rebeiro.

DEATHS.

HALL—August 4, at Moulmein, Thomas W Hall, aged 41.

SOLANO—August 4, at the Eden Hospital, of malignant peritonitis, Jane, widow of Raphael Solano, Esq., of Shahabad.

SIDDEN—July 20, at Madras, suddenly, of cholera, Mary Jane (Dollie), the dearly loved wife of Thomas Sidden; on the 23rd idem, William John Arnold Tucker, the elder (twin) son, aged 2 months and 4 days; and on the 27th Thomas O'Laughlin Lamb Prendergast, the younger (twin) son, aged 2 months and 8 days, of Thomas and Mary Jane Sidden.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1891.

THE Corporation, when it meets this afternoon, will doubtless consider as a matter of urgency the call from His Excellency the Governor in Council to show cause why the provisions of section 61 (*g*) are not being duly carried out. The default is stated to be that no hospital is at present provided for the reception of dangerous diseases. Is this allegation quite in accordance with the fact? We and the public generally have been under an impression that a hospital for patients suffering from leprosy—which surely is a dangerous disease—is maintained by the Municipality at an annual cost of Rs. 18,000. The city pays besides Rs. 36,000 a year for the working of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, to say nothing of Rs. 3,000 a year to the Jaffer Sulleiman Dispensary. It is quite true that patients suffering from infectious disease are not now received at the Goculdas Tejpal or other Bombay Hospital. The Government, acting in accordance with the dictates of experience, have prohibited the reception and treatment of patients suffering from infectious diseases in any of the general hospitals. This prohibition has not diminished by a rupee the total of Rs. 57,000 which is paid out of the Municipal Fund towards the cost of medical relief in Bombay. Government closed the portals of the general hospitals to cases of "dangerous disease," after having notified the Corporation that it would be necessary to make provision for such cases elsewhere in times of epidemic. This obligation was, willingly or unwillingly, accepted. But the question soon took another form, and the controversy has now resulted in an application of the "bludgeon." The powers of control reserved to the Government by the City of Bombay Municipal Act are set forth in sections 518, 519, and 520, which constitute Chapter XX of the Act. A supplemental provision, section 526, embodied in Chapter XXI, confers on the Governor in Council power to call upon the Corporation at any time to furnish him with any extract of the proceedings of the Corporation or any Committee thereof, or any record or statistics.

Those four sections constitute what are commonly called the bludgeon clauses of the Municipal Act because of their coercive and uncompromising [illegible] now put into operation is section 518, which gives power to Government to provide for the performance of duties neglected by any Municipal authority. It enacts that if the Governor in Council, upon complaint being made to him, and after such inquiries as he thinks fit to make, shall consider that any of the provisions of section 61, 62, 134, 225, 434, and 438 have not been duly carried out or enforced, he may make an order prescribing the period within which such provision shall be made or enforced. Excepting in a case of emergency, such an order shall not be made until after the expiry of one month from the date of service of a written notice on the Corporation,—and if thought fit on the Commissioner,—requiring cause to be shown why such order should not be made. The cause, if any, so shown, shall be duly considered before action is taken in the matter. If an order made be not carried out within the period prescribed, the Governor in Council may appoint some person to enforce it at Municipal cost, and the remuneration of the person employed is to be paid out of the Municipal Fund. Payment can be peremptorily enforced, under section 520, of any sums of money required under a requisition signed by a Secretary to Government. If the money be not paid within fourteen days, the Bank in which the Municipal Funds is lodged must pay the amount to the written order of one of the Secretaries to Government, which shall be sufficient to discharge the Bank from all liabilities of the Corporation on that score. It is under these clauses that the Government have, as we stated yesterday, served formal notice on the Municipal Commissioner calling on the Corporation to show cause why action should not be taken for failure to provide a hospital for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases, as rendered obligatory by section 61 (*g*). The contention of the Corporation has been that the obligation to keep open a hospital for the treatment of dangerous diseases only arises when such diseases are epidemic, or threaten to become so. When small-pox and influenza were epidemic, a hospital at Grant Road was kept open by the Corporation. In February last, it being reported that the diseases in question were no longer prevalent the Commissioner was directed by the Corporation to close the hospital and dismiss the staff. The Commissioner reported that four cases of small-pox were still in the hospital, and asked for instructions as to what was to be done with them, as the general hospitals are prohibited from taking in such cases on account of the danger of infection. The consideration of the subject was adjourned for three months, when the Commissioner asked again for precise and detailed instructions as to what was to be done in the cases of infectious diseases which were continually arising. He proposed to reduce the staff, so that the cost of keeping the hospital open would not exceed Rs. 211 per mensem. The Corporation directed him to close the hospital when the patients then in it were discharged, and this was accordingly done.

We have always held that this peremptory closing of the only infectious hospital in the city, while the question of obligation was still undecided, was a mistake and a provocation. In saying this we prejudge nothing. The new development with which we are now confronted is by no means welcome to those who desire to see controversies between the Government and the Municipality decided on the principle of give and take. In a strictly technical sense the Government may be right in holding that provision for dangerous diseases must be made when cases occur even in twos and threes. But this was not the view always entertained by the Government of the obligation created by the Municipal Act. The question now to be decided is whether the Corporation is right in contending, as the Government until recently held, that sub-section (*g*) of section 61 is operative only when dangerous diseases are epidemic. The word 'epidemic' does not occur in the section, which provides that "it shall be incumbent on the Corporation to make adequate provision for . . . measures for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases." To read into such a stringent provision a qualification that before any step is taken to prevent or check dangerous diseases, they must have become epidemic, might seem to be a trifling with plain English, if not with the letter of the law, if we were not aware that this was the actual interpretation put upon the text by the Government quite recently. In an official letter addressed to the Corporation no longer than April 1890, the Government called attention to the necessity for providing for the care and treatment of patients in times of epidemic, when the general hospitals could no longer receive such cases. At that time at all events the Government did not consider that section 61 (*g*) rendered it obligatory on the Corporation to keep an infectious hospital open all the year round to receive occasional patients who might be brought to it. In England the general hospitals are kept up by endowments or voluntary subscriptions, and they refuse to take in and treat infectious diseases. The Municipalities, which pay nothing towards the general hospitals, are charged with the duty of providing hospitals for cases of infectious disease. In a seaport like Bombay, the burden, it seems to us, might very well be shared by the Government and the Municipality. But that is a question apart from the important point which is now at issue—whether the legal obligation to keep open a hospital for infectious diseases applies only to such time as they may be epidemic.

THE Medical Faculty of the University met again on Tuesday evening to resume the consideration of the proposed new medical curriculum. At the previous meeting, it will be remembered, the Faculty, by the casting vote of the Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Wellington Gray, had carried a motion proposed by Dr. Manser requiring a degree in arts or in science from candidates for the proposed new degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery. It will further be remembered that in a previous meeting the Faculty had, on the motion of Dr. R. N. Khory, passed a resolution that the M.B. degree should be substituted for that of L. M. and S., and that the P. E. should be the standard of extra professional education for the new degree. A good deal of feeling has been aroused by Dr. Gray's ruling that with this decision on the record it was nevertheless, in order to pass a resolution for the introduction of an M.B. Ch. degree, with an entirely different extra professional qualification, and a formal protest has been delivered against the Dean's ruling on that point. All this, it may well be imagined, has not led to a harmonious state of things in the Faculty, and Tuesday's proceedings were somewhat animated. An endeavour to raise the standard of the L. M. and S. degree by substituting the P. E. for matriculation as the test of preliminary education was held to be out of order, and the mover of it, Dr. Arnott, who found a seconder in Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, subsequently proposed, but without success, that for the degree of M. B. the first examination in Arts should be accepted as the preliminary educational test. This would have afforded terms of compromise between what may be considered the professors' and the native practitioners' views. But the meeting was in no mood for compromise, and ultimately Dr. Khory carried by a large majority a resolution similar to that passed some weeks ago, substituting the M. B. degree for the L. M. & S., with the P. E. examination as the educational test. The result of this, it is to be feared, will be virtually to leave the drawing up of the new curriculum of medical education to one particular section of the Faculty—a relatively numerous section, of course, but one in whose deliberations the professorial element will have no part. The victors in Tuesday night's division, who may have had excellent reason for resenting the manner in which their earlier decision had been ignored, should nevertheless bear in mind that the ultimate determination of the question will not rest with a majority in the Medical Faculty, but with the Senate, and the Senate, we may be sure, would look with distrust upon a scheme of medical education in the shaping of which the teaching staff of the Grant Medical College had had no share. It would be a scheme representing one view of the subject, and that view not always the most competent or the best informed. It is not for outsiders to apportion the responsibility for the *impasse* to which matters have been brought. There has been on both sides an unwise eagerness to go to extremes, and such endeavours as have been made to reconcile the irreconcilables have met with no success. Any one who could bring the two disputing parties within negotiating distance of each other would do a service to the medical profession and to the cause of improved medical education. But it should be said frankly that the leaders on either side are not the men to do this, and that until they have stepped aside for the moment, and allowed others, with at least a rudimentary sense of opportunism, to arrange bases of compromise, there will be no chance of a curriculum that claims the confidence of the Senate being drawn up. We may put it plainly that on both sides the obstacles to an understanding are far more obstacles of person and of temperament than of principle.

THE Statue Committee have, as we stated yesterday, done the work assigned them in a manner that it may be hoped the Government and the public will alike approve. But all is not yet done in this matter of the replacing of the statues which are public property. Noble's fine statue of Prince Albert, quite lost in the unfrequented Victoria and Albert Museum, is divorced from the still more splendid statue of the Queen-Empress on the Esplanade. A more conspicuous situation could surely be found for that work of art. The Queen's Statue and its marvellous canopy, forty-two feet high, is one of the most beautiful achievements of the sculptor's chisel in modern times to be seen in the whole world. But the effect is, in the opinion of competent judges, marred by the want of sufficient height in the basement. The throne and the seated figure are too near the level of the ground in proportion to the height of the canopy. The defect might be remedied at an outlay of some five or six thousand rupees. If this improvement were carried out, there would be no difficulty or heavy cost in effecting another very considerable change, which would enormously enhance the artistic splendour of the architectural centre of the city. The idea has been suggested of advancing the statue some hundred feet towards the north, so as to be no longer overhung by the not very picturesque end of the Telegraph Offices. It would then stand in the centre of what could easily be made a great Place intersected by broad roads east, west, north and south. The Queen's Statue would be brought into full view from the Flora Fountain, and reciprocally the Flora Fountain would form part of the ensemble seen from the northern side of the Queen's Statue. A "Queen's Avenue" carried through the Marine Lines Estate to the first Marine Street and there forming a junction at another Place with the Queen's Road, would in a few years, give one of the most striking street perspectives in Bombay, or indeed in any city, the view extending from the spacious boulevard called the Esplanade Road, but better known as Rampart Row, past the Queen's Statue, and across part of Back Bay to Malabar Hill. Short of this, however, there are still two things to be done to complete the work undertaken by the Statue Committee—the finding of a fitting central position for the statue of Prince Albert now in the far away hall, where it is out of sight and out of mind, and secondly, the raising of the base on which the Queen's Statue rests, and the replacing it at a convenient distance from the obtrusive building which overshadows and dwarfs it.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN, the Dominion Minister of Public Works, who has just resigned office under painful circumstances, was one of the leading representatives of the French Canadian element in the Cabinet of Sir John Macdonald, with whose policy he was for many years associated. His resignation was called for by one of the leading Conservative papers in Montreal three weeks ago, more as a matter of taste than as a confession of guilt. It will now be taken as a confession that the charges made against him are established. They were serious enough in all conscience, and the evidence on which they were based was very strong. But high though he stands amongst corrupt Canadian officials he is far from standing alone. The Public Works Department of the Dominion has clearly been affected from its chief downwards. Sir Hector Langevin received twenty-five per cent. of the contract for the construction of the Esquimault Dry Dock in British Colombia, as his reward for securing it for a contractor named Murphy. His chief engineer, who had scruples about receiving money, accepted two thousand rupees worth of jewellery for his wife from this same contractor. The inspectors of the department, whose mission it was to pass contractors work, were systematically got at, and they seem to have been generally corrupt. Sir John Macdonald's protective policy has kept many American products out of Canada, but American methods of preying upon the public purse have apparently been freely imported. A good share of the money paid by contractors for public works seems to have gone, not in personal bribes, but in contributions to the Conservative election funds, and some of it in subsidizing a paper at Montreal which worked in Sir Hector Langevin's interest. This is the nastiest incident which the Dominion has had to inscribe in its record, and Mr. Erastus Wiman, the most energetic opponent that the late Sir John Macdonald's policy had to confront, has in the outcome of this discreditable enquiry found warrant for his recent onslaught upon the Dominion Debt, in the creation of which he said, "public sentiment had been debauched by bribery on the broadest scale, extending even up to the cabinet of the departed statesman." The stern discipline of adversity would be of infinite service to a party which has been corrupted by twenty-four years of almost uninterrupted possession of power, and it would be astonishing if Mr. Abbott's Cabinet, despite its very natural activity in probing the evil to its source, were long to survive such a scandal as this. For the corruption that has been proved is not the corruption of individuals alone or of a department, but the governmental party itself has been tainted.

IN some remarks addressed to the Corporation a few days ago, Mr. T. B. Kirkham referred to a recently issued Government Resolution, in which Government had been obliged to refuse increased grants to the Mofussil Municipalities and District Boards, even though their claims had been very strongly represented by the Director of Public Instruction himself. The contention of the speaker was that Government was only answering Bombay as it was answering all other claimants, and that the answer was inevitable because the amount at the disposal of Government was strictly limited. The terms of the Resolution were to the effect that from an educational point of view the Governor in Council considers that the Director of Public Instruction has made out a strong case; and Government recognize the special claims which primary education has upon them, and the justice of Mr. Chatfield's pleading. But every undertaking of Government to assist urban or rural boards is based on and subject to financial ability, and it is with reluctance that Government feel compelled to defer a favourable consideration of the claims of the boards which manage and support the primary schools of the presidency for a larger grant. Other legal claims which Government have to meet from provincial resources must take precedence of these educational wants. On the eve of a new contract, Government say they cannot enter upon the large additional expenditure recommended. The Resolution certainly appears to bear out the contention in support of which it was quoted.

WE learn that the replies to the circular letter of the Honorary Secretary for Polo are practically unanimously in favour of reducing the limit of the number of ponies for the Bombay polo tournament. The polo Committee of the Gymkhana have, therefore, resolved that the limit of the number of ponies for each team shall in future be 18 instead of 24. The first portion of rule 6 of the rules regulating the tournament has, therefore, been altered accordingly. The new rule will come into force at the tournament which will commence on the 5th October next

MAJOR JOSE MARIA DA COSTA, commandant of the police force at Marmagoa, has retired from the service owing to ill-health, and is returning to Portugal.

IN the Provincial General Council, which assembled on the 3rd instant at Goa, the proposals to suspend the increased stamp duty and abolish the industrial and local tax were carried by a majority.

THE Indian coolie in Mauritius is a thrifty individual. According to the latest Annual Report on Indian immigration in that Colony the total amount standing at the Savings Bank to the credit of the Indian population was Rs. 16,99,785.

LORD SHEFFIELD'S cricket eleven will visit Colombo and play a local team.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SENTENCES ON THE MANIPUR PRISONERS.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The only papers that comment on the sentences on the Manipur prisoners are the *Daily News* and *Daily Chronicle*, both concurring in the decision arrived at.

The *Daily News*, however, pleads for clemency to be shown to the non-agenarian Tongal General.

THE HYGIENE CONGRESS.

Eighteen sections of the Congress of Hygiene and Demography are now sitting.

A Paper was read yesterday on Cancer in which it was stated that this disease is largely increasing, and that there were nineteen thousand deaths in England last year from this cause alone.

Dr. Cunningham spoke on the various modes of preventing the spread of epidemics from one country to another, and urged the absolute futility of relying on quarantine.

THE ILLNESS OF MR. SPURGEON.

Mr. Spurgeon has had a relapse, and his condition is now critical.

THE DEATH OF MR. RUSSELL LOWELL.

The death is announced of James Russell Lowell.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY IN MASHONALAND.

CAPETOWN, AUG. 11.

The Archæologist, who was sent to examine the Zimbabye ruins recently discovered in Mashonaland, reports that he has found phallic altars and emblems and Persian pottery.

THE DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, AUG. 11.

An Imperial ukase has been issued forbidding the export of rye, ryemeal and all descriptions of bran. Extensive measures have been authorised by the Government for the relief of the suffering districts.

THE CHARGES AGAINST CANADIAN OFFICIALS.

OTTAWA, AUG. 11.

The Hon. Sir Hector Langevin, Canadian Minister of Public Works, has resigned his office in consequence of revelations of bribery and collusion with contractors.

THE BOMBAY LANCERS.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The appointment of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught as Colonel of the 1st Bombay Lancers is gazetted.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the match between Surrey and Gloucester, Surrey scored a victory by ten wickets.

POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 11.

Three crews will compete for the challenge fours at the Regatta, on Friday, *viz*, Madras, Bombay, and Poona. The Worcester and Lancashire will compete for the inter-regimental fours and service fours.

ENTERTAINMENT AT GUNESHKHIND.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris will give an evening party at Guneshkhind on Monday the 1st proximo.

THE SCARCITY IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 12.

Last week's season report states that the rainfall to date is generally largely below the average and is very deficient except in three northern districts. In Tinnevelly and western coast, rain is urgently needed. Crops are suffering from want of rain. Prices are generally rising except in five districts where they have fallen slightly or are stationary. Twenty thousand coolies employed on relief works and 4,300 persons are being fed at Government kitchens. Rs. 3,37,897 was granted as loans for wells from the commencement of the distres.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 12.

Colonel Ewart will officiate for Colonel Menzies, Inspector General of Police, Punjab, who takes three months' leave from October 1st preparatory to taking up office as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick proceeds on six months' leave next month.

THE EXECUTION OF THE MANIPUR PRINCES.

The date of the execution of the Senapati Tekendrajit and the Tongal General has been left to General Collett who will not make any unnecessary delay.

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW RAILWAY LINE.

It is understood that a project to connect the outlying station of Badaon with Bareilly by a railway line has been started. The construction has been warmly advocated by the district authorities of Badaon; one of the grounds of recommendation being the help it would afford to the officials at the coming revision of settlement operations. The proposed line would branch off from Aoula, a station on the main line, the total distance being about nineteen miles.

HEAVY RAINFALL AT DELHI.

Delhi has had a further fall of four and-a-half inches of rain, making till yesterday a total of thirteen inches in six days, and the rain was still falling intermittently on 11th. The river Jumna is in high flood and washes the walls of the city from the back of the Deputy Commissioner's kutcherry to the railway bridge. A large number of houses in the city and suburbs have tumbled down and some lives have been lost.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

Telegraphic communication has been interrupted in the direction of Beri in the Rohtak district. An official of the department was sent out to attend to the interruption and was brought to a stand near the above place, the country around, as far as the eye could reach, being under water. Reports from all sides are coming in of the country around being flooded and that a break is indispensable if a kharif crop is to be expected.

DOCTOR PENTECOST'S FAREWELL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 12.

Doctor Pentecost, the eminent evangelist who has been carrying on a very successful work here, left to-day for Poona amid general expressions of esteem and regret.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CRICKET MATCH.

LORD HARRIS' XI vs. LORD WENLOCK'S XI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 12.

THE inter-presidential teams on the Gymkhana Club ground opened their second day's play at noon to-day. The match last evening was interrupted at about half-past five o'clock by heavy rain which soddened the ground and made it impossible to resume the game. The score book at the close of yesterday's play showed that Bombay had been despatched in their first innings for 113 and that the southern presidency in their first innings had lost eight wickets for 77 runs, including 7 extras, leaving them to make 36 runs for the two remaining wickets to tie. Neither team showed the form that was expected of them, the only men to do really good work being Col. Rhodes and Mr. E. E. Steel, who scored 49 of the Bombay total and Lieut. Rowe, Lieut. Dent and Mr. Horsburg, of the Light, who batted for the visitors, and who put up amongst them 63 of the runs, leaving only 7 runs and 7 extras for the other five. Of this five, however, Lieut. Boome was not out. The gentlemen left to bat are Capt. Stevens and Capt. Lloyd. Undoubtedly the rain that fell after Lieut. Rowe retired yesterday, had much to do with the unfavourable position in which Madras stood at the opening of the match this morning. The wicket became saturated before tarpaulins could be laid down, and this circumstance was greatly in favour of Messrs. Clark and Steel's bowling. The next few minutes after the resumption of the game totally routed the visitors' chance of putting up a good score. Three wickets fell for but four runs, these put up by a boundary hit by Lieut. Poore, the others, Major Bruce and Lieut. Wintour. It will be seen that in the innings, so far as it went, Madras was singularly unfortunate, four really good batsmen retiring without making a score. Lieut. Boome, who was still in, is a first rate bat, and if in anything like form he ought to have been good for half century. Captain Stevens has a big reputation as a "slogger," and Captain Lloyd handles his bat neatly. They never missed a chance and the manner in which they bowl called forth many exclamations of admiration yesterday. The batting that was done by them was also of a sensational character.

Misfortune, however, seemed to follow in the wake of the Madras eleven, for again this morning, although the day broke bright and fine and promised well, by about eleven o'clock rain fell. Everything possible in the way of rolling was done during the morning for the wicket, but it was impossible to do anything against the soaking rain. The sun again burst out at noon as the team entered, but the wicket was all in favour of the bowlers, Clark and Steel, both of whom know what use to make of it. Lieut. Boome and Capt. Stevens entered, and the latter immediately commenced to hit out strong. In his second ball off Steel he cut to his right for 3, and shortly followed by a good drive in the same direction for 2. Boome also drove out well, but did not clear the field so easily. In the fourth over, however, Steel delivered a ball which he unfortunately played on to his wicket and retired for 5. The last man in was Capt. Lloyd and he partnered Capt. Stevens. The second ball after the new combination was enough for Captain Stevens. Clark delivered the ball and it was returned right into his hands, and Capt. Stevens went out for 6. The telegraph board then showed a total of 85 runs for the innings, which closed at 12-30, leaving the visitors 25 runs behind the home IX.

LORD WENLOCK'S ELEVEN.

1st Innings.

Capt H D Godden, b Clark	0
Lieut W H Dent, c Hill, b Steel	18
Lieut H R Troup, l b w, b Clark	0
Lieut E F Rowe, c Clark, b Rogers	25
Lieut R M Poore, run out	4
Lieut R P Horsburgh, c Clark, b Raikes	20
Major Bruce, run out	0
Lieut E Wintour, c Usborne, b Steel	0
Lieut E H Boome, b Steel	5
Capt Stevens, c and b Clark	6
Capt Lloyd, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Mr F Clark	66	30	3	3
Mr E E Steel	55	20	5	3
Lieut P H Rogers	40	9	3	1
Mr E B Raikes	30	19	0	1

Raikes also bowled 1 no ball.

Bombay went in for their second innings at a quarter to one and sent in to bat Col. Rhodes and Mr. E. E. Steel to the batting of Lieut. Horsburgh and Capt. Stevens. They made a good commencement and looked safe enough to repeat their performance of yesterday. Steel's play was on two or three occasions rather dangerous, beginning two or three easy chances, but at the time of writing 25 had been registered.

Wintour relieved Stevens who was bowling too much to leg. Steel was the first to leave the wicket; he skied the ball off Wintour which was easily taken by Poore. Steel's score was 24. The total score on the telegraph board was 34. Wilkins then joined the Colonel, but he did not last long as he gave an easy thing to Poore at point, off the bowling of Wintour, retiring for 4 runs. Poore was thus compensated for an easy catch that he missed off the bat of Rhodes. The score then stood 41 for two wickets. Trask then partnered the Colonel, quickly settling down to steady batting with his left hand. Shortly before 2 p.m. a tremendous downpour of rain occurred, speedily compelling the players to leave the ground. It lasted for nearly half an hour and so swamped was it that it was not before five o'clock that the pitch was slightly improved, but still it was very wet. Rhodes and Trask batted steadily for twenty minutes each, making many pretty cuts and drives. The Colonel, however, was first to leave, being clean bowled by Horsburgh. His score was 28 made in about an hour and forty minutes play. The total score then stood 83 for three wickets. Bowden-Smith then joined Trask, and at 5-40 a century was registered, a careful game being played. Stevens then received Wintour's bowling from the north end and Boome was put on to bowl from the near end and dislodged Trask in his first over. He was caught behind the wicket off Boome, his score being 22. Hill then partnered Bowden-Smith, and at 6 o'clock they had over-topped their first score for four wickets. Horsburgh missed an easy chance off Hill and repeated the performance. Sometime later Poore went on to bowl and the change prove effective. At his first ball Bowden-Smith was caught at cover point by Bruce in a particularly brilliant manner. Bowden-Smith carried his bat for 31, the total score being 132. Usborne then went in and after his first hit play ceased. The following was the score:—

LORD HARRIS' ELEVEN.

2nd innings.

Rhodes, b Horsburgh	28
Steel, c Poore, b Wintour	24
Wilkins, c Poore, b Wintour	4
Trask, c Rowe, b Boome	22
Bowden-Smith, c Bruce, b Poore	31
Hill, not out	10
Usborne, not out	1
Von Donop	Still to bat.
Clark	
Raikes	
Rogers	
Extras	15
Total	135

THE Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for the Colonies information to the effect that vessels from Mediterranean ports of Turkey in Asia, touching at intermediate ports before arrival at Malta, will be subjected to a period of quarantine to complete twelve days from the departure from those Turkish ports.

WAR was declared early on the 23 ult. between the Red and Blue Squadrons, the declaration being made by telegram from the Admiralty. Captain Long at once put to sea in the Barracouta, taking with him the Gossamer, Rattlesnake, Seagull, and Spider, but leaving the Skipjack behind on account of a defect in one of her valves. The Northampton was also left at Milford Haven, having something wrong with her cables. The Northern Fleet was lying near the Forth Bridge, taking in coal. The Speedwell rejoined the fleet, having had her steam pipe repaired at Palmer's Yard.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

AT the meeting of the Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University held on Tuesday, the scheme of studies for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, brought forward by Dr. Manser, was, we understand, submitted for consideration. It proposed that candidates who had passed the Previous Examination should be admitted into the Medical College, and that those who passed through a five years' course and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science should be entitled to go up for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery. In the course of discussion an amendment was proposed by Dr. Arnott, seconded by Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman, to the effect that the first B.A. examination should be substituted for the B.A. degree. Dr. Barry proposed another amendment adding the first B.Sc. examination alternatively to the first B.A. examination as a substitute for the B.A. degree, but the amendment fell through for want of a seconder. Dr. R. N. Khory proposed another amendment, which was seconded by Dr. A. P. Cama, to the effect that candidates who went through a five years' course, after passing the previous examination and entering the Medical College, should be entitled to go up for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery. On a division, Dr. Khory's amendment was carried by nineteen votes against ten. Dr. Manser expressed his unwillingness to proceed with the rest of his scheme. The discussion of it was adjourned for another meeting.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MAJOR ROSSITER, Honorary Secretary of the Presidency Rifle Association, has sent a copy of the Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association for 1891. It is a wonderfully convenient little volume, which has been entirely re-arranged under sections and carefully indexed in order that reference on any question may be easy, and Major Rossiter, in compiling, has endeavoured to make it as complete as possible, in addition to the rules and regulations by adding instructions for all ranks who are likely to be employed at the meetings. In order to make the Central meeting more attractive, and also to create a friendly rivalry between the three Presidencies, the British Regiments, Regulars and Volunteers, and also the native regiments of the Bombay Army, have given the "Bombay Army Cups," value Rs. 2,000 each, open to the whole of India, to be competed for at the Central meeting at Poona next November. His Excellency Lord Harris takes the greatest interest in the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, President of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, and the Council, to still further the object of the Bombay Army Corps, have opened all their best matches at the Central meeting, also to the whole of India, so that any teams that may come down from Bengal and Madras may compete on level terms with us in Bombay, and it is the earnest wish of all in Bombay that some regiments from other Presidencies may be induced to come down and compete.

All the prizes will be given in money, except the challenge cups and shields. The Volunteer Regiments in the Presidency are just as keen as the Regulars, about the Bombay Army Cups. They have all joined in giving these large prizes, and it is hoped that they will all be represented by their strongest teams, when shooting for these cups at Poona.

MONSOON SPORTS.

OWING to rain falling just as the sports began, yesterday afternoon, the ground was extremely slippery and one item on the programme had to be abandoned.

The entries for the tent-pegging were good and numerous, but the display was decidedly poor, only one competitor succeeding in taking his two pegs. The slippery state of the ground probably accounts for this.

In the competition for picking up balls, Proctor on Dandy led the way and gained an easy victory.

The egg and spoon race brought out about 9 starters, and the first time round all had dropped their egg. The race was run a second time and De Saone won easily.

The bolster fight produced considerable merriment among the on-lookers, and should be repeated on a future occasion—with larger bats and lighter bolsters.

The following were the victors:—

1. Tent-pegging	W. Lidbetter.
2. Pillion Race	(Postponed)
3. Picking up balls	H. Proctor.
4. Egg and Spoon Race	G. De Saone
5. Bolster Fight	Reds won.

(One side was Blue the other Red).

NOTES FROM IGATPORI.

AN occasional correspondent writes:—This delightful little hill station has been particularly favoured by the clerk of the weather this year. The monsoon has been very much lighter, and for the last few days the sun has made his appearance. There are almost six rain gauges, and they all vary from 68 in. to 110 in. Each happy possessor of a gauge positively affirms that his is the correct rainfall, and that all the others are wrong! No doubt we shall be pretty near the mark if we take the average of the whole lot at the end of the season.

One very great drawback we have to put with this year is the wretched quality of the beef and mutton we are being supplied with. The Municipal authorities have rented the mutton and beef markets for a lump sum to a grain dealer, who is evidently making a good thing out of it. The former rent for a stall was Rs. 2 per mensem, whilst the present lessee declines to take cash as a monthly rental, but demands the skins of all animals killed: a sum equivalent to about Rs. 3 per stall a day! Consequently instead of there being about fifteen stalls in full swing, only four are taken up, and the public suffer. We are to be brightened up a little by dramatic performances, which are being got up with a view to increase the receipts of the excellent railway institute here. Getting up an entertainment is a pretty easy matter here. The difficulty is to pull the old people out of their easy chairs from their pegs and cheroots to form an audience. Messrs. Repper and W. Sanger seem determined to bring the matter to a successful issue, and we have every confidence in them.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROYAL ENGINEERS VS. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

IN the match that was played yesterday evening on the Cooperage between the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery from Colaba, the spectators were treated to a onesided game in which the garrison enjoyed a complete "walk over," inflicting a hollow defeat of five goals to love upon their adversaries. This was a result that was more or less anticipated, for during the present football season the majority of the Royal Engineers, who participated yesterday, have not been seen in the game on the Cooperage. It cannot be asserted that the play was of a first-class order, for the feeble and awkward fashion in which the engineers defended their sticks convinced the spectators that they were at sea in playing in the respective position allotted to them. The form of the engineers goal-keeper was sufficient evidence to carry conviction that he was not capable of fulfilling the duties that devolved upon him, and he sorely needs sound coaching before attempting again to assume the responsibilities of goal-keeper. The military representatives invariably swarmed round their opponents' sticks from the very "kick of" and never gave them a ghost of a chance of lowering their colors. But although the engineers made such a poor exhibition, Walpole their Captain was in magnificent form, his play throughout was the back-bone of his side and was generally admired. His dribbling was pretty and dexterous, his feints and attacks superb, and his kicking so vigorous when demanded that the ball burst with a sharp crack not long before "time" was called. No interruption was, however, occasioned by the mishap, for Mr. Brown, Captain of the Rovers, promptly replaced the leather. Walpole was ably supported by Captain Porter and Lieut. Tudor, and but for the form they displayed their defeat would have been the greater. Gunners Edwards, Walker, and Langton, who were mainly responsible in accrediting the garrison team with four goals out of the five, played in splendid fashion, and were invariably to the front when the war raged fierce in front of the engineers sticks. The superiority of the garrison team outshone their adversaries at every point of the game, and their victory of five goals to love fully established this conviction.

REPUDIATION OF AN INFANT MARRIAGE AMONG PARSEES.

SHERINBAI VS. CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE MASSALAWALLA.

IN this case the plaintiff, daughter of Muncherjee Sheriadjee Bharucha of Bombay, brought a suit in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Broach against the defendant, her husband, a resident of Broach, for a declaration of nullity of marriage, and for a declaration that the marriage ceremony between the parties has not created the *status* of husband and wife, that the plaintiff is not the wife of the defendant, and that the defendant is not the husband of the plaintiff, &c. Issues in the case were framed by a late Subordinate Judge of Broach, and evidence under commission was taken at Bombay. The case was further heard last month before Mr. Choonilal, another Subordinate Judge of Broach, on the question of jurisdiction to entertain the suit. Mr. Dinshaw, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, with Mr. Burjorjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Messrs. Keshordas and Nowrojee appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Choonilal, in delivering his decision on the 24th ultimo, said:—The plaintiff sues for declaration of nullity of marriage, alleging that she was born on 20th September 1866, and the defendant's age is nearly equal to that of the plaintiff; that according to the plaintiff's information, when she and the defendant were infants about 6 or 7 months old, some ceremony was performed at Broach, which is alleged to be the marriage ceremony between the parties, but she has no knowledge, under what circumstances the alleged marriage took place, and she has not obtained complete information of it; that after a short time the parents of the plaintiff went with their other children and the plaintiff to reside in Bombay, which was their permanent place of dwelling; and since that time till now, she (the plaintiff), has been living with her parents in Bombay; that the defendant lived and is still living in Broach, that she has never lived with the defendant as wife and husband, nor has she ever lived with his parents; and that she has never ratified or acquiesced in the alleged marriage, but has on the contrary repudiated the alleged marriage ever since her attaining puberty, and subsequent thereto; that when she attained the age of majority, and before it, she has protested against the alleged marriage being considered binding on her, and there has been no sort of intercourse between her and the defendant, and that she even does not know him; that on 20th September 1887, when she completed the 21st year of her age, or on 20th September 1884 when she completed the age of 18 years, she attained majority, and as the ceremony of the alleged marriage took place in Broach, the cause of action has occurred within the local limits of this court, on either of such dates, and the claim is not time-barred. Under these circumstances the redress claimed is:—A, Declaratory decree that the marriage ceremony between the parties has not created the status of husband and wife. B, declaration that the plaintiff is not the wife of the defendant, and also the defendant is not the husband of the plaintiff; and C, declaration that the alleged marriage is null and void. The defendant contends that this court has no jurisdiction to try this suit, but the suit should be heard by the District Matrimonial Court; that the birthday of the plaintiff mentioned in the plaint is not true; the alleged age at the time of the marriage dated in the plaint is false, and the marriage of the plaintiff with the defendant is legal and binding under the facts and circumstances it has taken place. The statement in the 3rd para. of the plaint is not true: the plaintiff has lived in Broach for some years after her marriage with the defendant. That the statement in the 4th para. of the plaint is not true, she (the plaintiff) has lived with him as his wife in his parent's house at Broach some time after the marriage. That she has never repudiated or rejected the marriage but on the contrary the defendant has lived in the plaintiff's (father's) house as a son-in-law (her husband) and the statement that she does know him is entirely false. That according to the prevailing custom, the plaintiff cannot repudiate or reject the marriage contracted with the defendant. Before or after attaining majority, she has not protested against the said marriage being deemed binding on her, and she cannot make such protest according to the custom of the parties. The dates of her attaining majority mentioned in the plaint are false. The claim is time-barred. The plaintiff cannot obtain the redress claimed, and she is not entitled to any redress at all. The plaintiff's pleader being asked to explain, states that the ceremony mentioned in the second para. of the plaint was not of any other kind, but he believes it to be marriage ceremony, but that ceremony was not according to law, and, therefore, it does not create the status of husband and wife. The issues for determination, framed by the late Subordinate Judge Rao Saheb Mudhuwacharum B. Hora, are:—1. Whether this court has jurisdiction to entertain this suit. 2. Is the plaint within time? 3. Was there, or was there not, a valid marriage between the parties? 4. If there was a valid marriage between the parties, can the plaintiff, under the laws and usages of the Parsees, repudiate such marriage? 5. Has the plaintiff by her conduct lost her right to repudiate the marriage? 6. Is the plaintiff entitled to the relief claimed. No more issues were asked for by the parties. My finding on the first issue is in the affirmative, that is, in favour of the plaintiff. Before taking evidence on other issues, I thought it proper to hear the arguments of pleaders on both sides on the first issue, and to proceed further in case it were held that this court had jurisdiction to entertain this claim. On hearing the arguments it appeared to me that the case should go before the District Matrimonial Court, but I was not prepared to decide the point at once. Being of this opinion, I did not commence to examine witnesses, but took time to consider the point carefully, adjourning the case for three days for the purpose. On a careful and patient consideration of the question, I am induced to change my opinion and hold that I should proceed with the case and decide it on its merits. On reading section 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and cases reported at 6 Moore, in App. 348, and 6 Bengal Law Report 243, it is clear that this court has jurisdiction to try suits of this nature, unless its cognizance is barred by any special enactment in force. There is a special Act applicable to Parsees, in cases of matrimony and divorce, and it deprived the ordinary Civil Courts having general jurisdiction of their powers to hear and decide cases falling under that Act, and gives jurisdiction to courts specially constituted under that Act. The Act is, Act No. XV. of 1865, entitled "the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865." Let us see whether this Act deprives this court of its jurisdiction to hear this suit. The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson, who introduced the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Bill, which afterwards became law, into the Legislative Council of India, said—"For the disposal of all cases arising out of this Act, and for the due obligations of duties connected with the marriage union, a special tribunal is provided. For this purpose the ancient institution of the Parsee Punchayet is revived and is invested with full powers to proceed with the investigation and decision of matrimonial suits among Parsees. He further said, "all suits for the declaration of nullity of marriages for dissolution on account of desertion, for divorce and judicial separation, and for restitution of conjugal rights will in effect be decided by the Parsees themselves." The Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, and other Acts, edited by Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee (p. 119 and 229). In the case of Peshateen *vs* Merbai (I. L. R., 13, Bom. 302,) the Honorable Mr. Justice Scott writes at page 309 "the special Court has only power to grant a decree of nullity of marriage. It has no power to deal with a case where there never was a marriage at all." In the present case the parties do not say that there was no marriage at all, but the plaintiff admits that there was a marriage ceremony, and her pleader states in exhibit No 7 "the ceremony mentioned in the plaint is of no other sort, but it was the ceremony of marriage, but it was not according to law and does not create the *status* of husband and wife." The plaintiff's pleader relies upon the case of Peshatun *vs.* Meherbai (I. L. R. 13, Bom. 302) and states that Mr. Justice Scott decided in that case that it did not come within the jurisdiction of the Special Court and the High Court had jurisdiction; and this suit is on all fours with that suit, and this Court has the same jurisdiction in all suits of a civil nature under Section XI. of the Code of Civil Procedure as the original side of the High Court has in the city of Bombay. It is true that this case is similar to the case of Peshatum *vs.* Merbai, but the Honorable Mr. Justice Scott has not shown reasons for holding that the case does not come within the jurisdiction of the Special Court constituted under the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act. It appears to me that there are only two sections (27 and 28) in the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act which provide for cases in which marriages may be declared null and void, but those sections are not exhaustive and do not cover all cases in which a decree of nullity of marriage can be passed. They contemplate only the cases of lunacy or unsoundness of mind of one of the parties, or cases in which consummation of the marriage is impossible owing to natural causes. There is no provision in the Act for the declaration of nullity of a marriage on account of want or absence of the requisites to a valid Parsee marriage mentioned in Section 3 of the Act. Suppose a case in which a husband or wife comes to set aside or have declared the marriage null and void on the ground that the husband and wife are related to each other in any of the degrees of consanguinity or affinity, prohibited among Parsees, that there was no religious ceremony called "ashirvad" performed in presence of two Parsee witnesses, or that consent of his or her father or guardian was not given though he or she was a minor below 21 years of age. Where should he or she go for it? I think the case must go before the Matrimonial Court, because it is the proper Court to decide in such matters, and three essentials of a valid Parsee marriage are provided by Section 3 of the Act. As there are no cases provided in the Act except the two mentioned in sections 27 and 28, it is doubtful whether the Matrimonial Court can decide any suit not falling under those sections. The Bombay High Court has distinctly declared in the case mentioned above, that matrimonial courts specially constituted have no jurisdiction in that case, and this Court is bound to follow the ruling of that Honorable Court. When the Special Court has no jurisdiction, there is no doubt that this Court has jurisdiction to entertain this suit. For these reasons I hold that this Court has jurisdiction, and should proceed with the trial. There is no day available for trial within the next five weeks, and therefore the case is set down for hearing on 2nd September next.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. E. B. Carroll presided, and there were present Colonel Merewether, Colonel Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Mulji B. Bharbhya, A. M. Dharamsi, K. N. Kabrajee, and K. M. Shroff.

THE INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL QUESTION.

The Municipal Commissioner read the following letter:—

No. 2819 of 1891.
General Department,
Bombay Castle.

To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Whereas complaint has been made to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council that the provisions of Section 61 (g) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, are not being duly carried out by the Municipal Corporation, inasmuch as no hospital is at present provided for the reception of persons suffering from dangerous diseases. Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council hereby requires cause to be shown to him by the Municipal Corporation before the 18th day of September 1891, why the Governor of Bombay in Council should not make an order under Section 518 of the said Act, prescribing a period within which the aforesaid provisions of the said Act shall be carried out by the Corporation, providing a suitable hospital in Bombay for the reception of persons suffering from such diseases.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1891.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The Commissioner stated that he should place the letter before the Corporation on the following day and ask that it should be considered as a matter of urgency.

THE PUMPING ENGINES AT LOVE GROVE.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether seconded by Mr. Bharbaya, it was decided that the Corporation should be recommended (1) to authorise the Commissioner to purchase from Messrs. Simpson and Co. four of Worthington's 15 million gallon pumps and steam engines required for the future working of the Love Grove Sewage Pumping station at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,38,259, for the pumps and engines, plus Rs. 31,350, for the cost of masonry work for the new pumps and engines or with contingencies Rs. 4,00,000; (2) that pending the raising of the requisite loan, payments on account of the new pumps and engines and the erection of the same be paid for by advances from available loan and other funds; (3) to dispose of the existing engines and machinery as soon as the new pumps are in working order; (4) to adopt with the consent of the Standing Committee such measures as might be considered desirable for the disposal of the Pawai water works pumps and engines as soon as the Tansa water was supplied for consumption in Bombay.

THE TANSA DUCT WORKS.

A letter was read from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the payment to Messrs. Walsh, Lovett Mitchell and Co. of the excess of Rs. 1,06,067-10-11 over the allotment provided in the revised estimate for the construction of the Tansa Duct Works, the payment being met out of savings, in the allotments for the construction of the Tansa dam and for the supply of pipes and other iron works.

In reply to questions asked by certain of the members Mr. W. Clarke, C.E., Executive Engineer of the Tansa works, explained that the excesses were almost entirely due to excavation and masonry, but they would be covered by savings on other items in the revised estimates. He was preparing a detailed statement on the subject which would be shortly presented. He added that the tunneling work was now nearly completed, there being only about another quarter of a mile to do.

Colonel Merewether proposed, and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded, that pending the receipt of the report from Mr. Clarke, showing the several expenses and savings likely to occur on the revised estimates of the Tansa water works, sanction should be given to the payment of the excess mentioned in the Commissioner's letter, the charge to be met by adjustment of savings on the grants for the construction of the dam and the provisions for mains.

Dr. Viegas moved as an amendment that the consideration of the letter should be postponed until Mr. Clarke's report was received.

The Commissioner: The gentleman who proposes that amendment has taken upon himself the responsibility of the Tansa water not being delivered in the next hot weather.

The amendment was not seconded.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Yajnik then proposed a further amendment to the effect that in sanctioning the payment the Committee should place on record their regret that the excesses were not reported to them as they occurred.

Mr. Clarke pointed out that many of them were due to alterations in his plans, and if he had reported all those alterations to the Municipal Commissioner as they occurred a very large amount indeed of his (the Commissioner's) time would have been taken up without any beneficial result.

Mr. Kabrajee seconded the amendment, but on being put to the vote it was rejected, and the original proposition was then declared carried.

THE LEAKAGE AT BHUNDARWADA RESERVOIR.

A letter was read from the Commissioner reporting that the work of painting the walls of the filters at Bhundarwada (John Hay Grant) Reservoir with patent Indian stone had been completed, and that 95 per cent. of the leakage had been stopped; asking the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the work of pointing with the stone the walls of the settling and the distributing basins and also such other portions of works within those basins as might be found necessary.

It was decided to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation, and ask them to sanction the recommendations made therein.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned till Wednesday next at 2 p. m.

THE LATE SIR HENRY MORLAND.

THE following Government Resolution was issued last evening:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council, fully appreciating the value of the services rendered by the late Captain Sir Henry Morland, Knight, and the loss sustained by his death, adds his tribute of respect to the memory of a gallant officer and a valuable public servant.

MDLLE. SARMISA BILCESCO, the first female barrister in Roumania, has just been admitted to practise in Bucharest. Last winter this lady took the degree of Doctor of Law at the University of Paris, and subsequently passed her examinations in Roumania. A special bill was passed by the Roumanian Chambers, after a lengthy debate, to admit her to the Bar. She commences practice in September.

THE value of the personal estate of the late Mr. Fredric Calvert, Q.C., has been sworn at £255,043. The executors are the testator's brother, Sir Harry Verney, of Claydon, Bucks, his nephew, General Philip, M.P., to whom he bequeathes £35,000, and Mr. Edward young Western, of Essex-street, solicitor. By a cordicil, made on May 20, the testator revokes all the dispositions made by his will in fevour of his nephew, Captain Edmund Hope Verney, lately M.P. for North Bucks, to whom he had given a life interest in remainder in one third of his residuary estate. He bequeathes to his brother, Sir. Harrry Verney, £10,000, his house in Upper Grosvenor-street, and his law library and the income for his life of the residue of his personal estate, which is to be invested in the purchase of real estate.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PROFESSORS.

WHAT IS "SENIORITY"?

SOME three weeks since we stated that the Professors of Elphinstone College had addressed to the Bombay Government a protest against the appointment of Mr. H. P. Jacob to act in the second grade of the Educational graded service. The ground taken is, that by the appointment in question they are superseded by an officer who is their junior in the graded list, which they contend should be the sole guide in making promotions, and that seniority in the department outside that list should not count. The Government has replied that there has been no supersession, the officer promoted from the third to the second grade on which he stood fifth while the four protesting professors stood respectively first, second, third, and fourth, were his juniors in the service, and that it was therefore competent to Government to select him again to act in the second grade. The question will probably go up to the Secretary of State for final decision. Since this controversy has been thus re-opened, it may be as well to publish the memorandum drawn up on the question involved by the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. K. M. Chatfield, for the information of the Public Service Commission, of which he was the departmental member in the Bombay Presidency. Dr. Peterson, in giving evidence before the Commission, had stated that the Government broke faith with him in this matter, and he claimed that he had been induced to join the department as a specialist by representations which were not borne out. He claimed a right as against all officials outside the graded list to certain promotion and high pay, from which he found himself debarred. It was in reference to these and other contentions put forward before the Commission that the following authoritative statement was drawn up and placed before that body:—

MEMORANDUM BY THE DEPARTMENTAL MEMBER ON DR. PETERSON'S EVIDENCE.

SPECIALISTS.

The officers now sent out to the Government colleges are drawn from the same class as assistant masters in England; and their duties in India resemble those of a college tutor at Oxford. They are selected at home for proficiency in some particular subject of the University curriculum, but they come out directly after taking their degrees and are not specialists, *i. e.*, men who have devoted their time to a particular line of study. Some of them become specialists in India, but the only officers who have ever been sent out from England with a real right to be called specialists, are the three German scholars (Haug, Buhler, and Kielhorn), who had studied Sanskrit for a considerable time after leaving the University. Specialists or professors in the proper sense of the term, *i. e.*, men who devote their lives to a single branch of study, may be employed if the present college system gives place to the Scottish or German system; but specialists alone could never work a college except at enormous cost and unless they ceased in part to be specialists. The number of subjects required by the University steadily increases, and specialists would count it a loss to give time to any but their particular subject, while in a college system there are always duties to be performed which do not obviously belong to any particular person and must be performed by volunteers. Moreover, in Indian colleges there is the difficulty which arises from frequent absence because of sickness or furlough, and it would be practically impossible for the department to work a college with nothing but specialists on the staff. These difficulties would not exist in the same degree if the University took the place of Government. The University would not be tied down by rules and codes as Government necessarily is; but it would be an expensive thing to make a sudden change, as vested interests would have to be guarded or compensation given. And, lastly, the University could not undertake fresh duties without a new charter, so that legislation would be necessary.

SHORT ENGAGEMENTS AND NO PENSIONS.

2. Specialists could doubtless be procured for short engagements, say, for a term of years with renewal of engagement by mutual consent. But without the attraction of life service and a pension higher salaries would be necessary: for example, a thousand rupees from the first instead of an initial salary of Rs. 500 as at present. I doubt, however, if Government would be hard-hearted enough to work such a system, and to turn off its servants without a bonus or pension. The University or a private society could do things which Government could not do.

3. With regard to the orders of the Government of India, Dr. Peterson has ignored the real point of the Resolution which he quotes (Government of India's Resolution, Home Department, Nos. 16, 300, 310, of the 4th September, 1886). The Government of India stated that officers who are candidates for the post of Director of Public Instruction, should undergo training both in the Professorial and Inspectorial branches of the service, and the Resolution goes on to declare that "failing a qualified officer in the local service, the educational officers of other local Governments and administrations should be deemed available for the selection of an officer as director before recourse is had to officers who do not belong to the Educational Department." If the orders of the Government of India do not remain unnoticed, but are honestly carried out by the subordinate authorities, every officer in the graded list would gain. The Inspectors who have administrative ability would be promoted to other Presidencies of Provinces, and the professors who do not want to become inspectors and directors would profit by the removal of formidable competitors and by the vacancies thus created. The Government of Bombay has already offerred our inspectors to the supreme Government, and expressed a strong opinon of their ability to give satisfaction in the highest educational posts that can be found for them. But our officers will do more than give satisfaction, as they are quite capable of putting new life into the North-West, the Punjab and other provinces which are dropping behind in educational matters. Under the orders of the Government of India, the directors in those backward Provinces should, in future, be specialists—men who have given their lives to school administration, instead of military men or civilians, who, if they are picked men, cannot be spared to us for long, but are promoted to other departments just when they are beginning to understand their educational work, while if they are not picked men, they are better employed in some of the larger Government d partments.

If the orders of the Government of India are acted on, and our inspectors are promoted to be directors in other presidencies and provinces, there will be no difficulty in selecting native officers to fill some of the places thus vacated.

DR. PETERSON'S CASE.

4. Dr. Peterson states his case as under:—"In my own case, at the direct invitation of the then Director of Public Instruction, I entered the 4th grade of the Bombay Educational Department. I was assured that the service was a close one, that promotion to the 3rd grade was a matter of course on a vacancy occurring, and that, with all other officers in the 3rd and 4th grades, and with none outside these grades, I would be eligible for promotion to the higher appointments. The inducements held out to me then were present employment and a prospect of selection, on my services being approved of, to be one of the five officers in the Bombay Educational Department to whom pay is granted in the second and first grades. I have done fifteen years' service, and I submit that it is not fairly open to the Government of India to tell me, as they do in this resolution, that it is a further condition of promotion that I shall succeed in getting myself transferred to the Inspectorate, and that my services and work as an Inspector must be pitted against those of other officials in that line. I have no desire to be an Inspector, and I submit that the effect of this resolution is to destroy the whole of what I may call the ultimate inducements held out to me on entering the service. But the resolution only clinches a policy which has been steadily pursued here for many years. Two of the five appointments in question have been already given to my juniors, not because my services have been disapproved of, but because it has been judged expedient to make them inspectors. The process is likely to go on, and unless some change is made, my prospects of better pay and anything like adequate pension are as good as gone. I do not think that faith is being kept with me."

MR. (SIR J.) PEILE AND DR. PETERSON.

5. To this statement of Dr. Peterson, I take exception. According to my records (I append a copy of the memorandum which was sent by Mr. Peile, for the information of Mr. Peterson), the then Director of Public Instruction (Mr. Peile) never assured Dr Peterson that the service was a close one, for that officers outside the grades were not eligible for the higher appointments in the service, and no prospect of selection to one of the five (there were only four of these places at the time) places in the second and first grades was held out, as the second and first grades were not even mentioned. What Mr. Peile did say was that promotion from the grade of junior to the grade of senior professor went by seniority on a vacancy occuring; and Dr. Peterson's suggestion that this promise has not been kept, and also his suggestion that outsiders have been appointed to the first and

second grades, are not in accordance with facts. Again, Dr. Peterson, as I have already explained, misunderstands the purport of the Government of India Resolution, which does not make any new condition as to promotion in the graded list, but improves the prospects of every officer in the graded list. On the alleged supersession by two juniors and on the prospects of a Professor who does not wish to become an Inspector, I shall offer some remarks later on, but I note that the pension (It is to be observed that Mr. Peile in his memorandum was careful to mention the pensions given on service of Rs. 12,000 and under, and does not mention the higher rates of pension,) rule Dr. Peterson refers to might also be used in an opposite sense, in favor of officers who are really drawing near the end of their service.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND DR. PETERSON.

6. I must add that it is not material to know what Mr. Peile offered because he had no authority to appoint Dr. Peterson. The appointment was made by the Secretary of State in a letter (dated the 28th June 1873,) setting forth the conditions of service; and Dr. Peterson signified in writing his acceptance of those conditions. The only words of the Secretary of State's letter which relate to pay and prospects are as under:—

"Your salary, commencing at the rate of £600 per annum, is to begin from the date of your reporting your arrival at Bombay to the Government of that Presidency, and will be raised in five years to £900 per annum by a yearly increase of £60. If your services be approved, you will thereafter be promoted to the senior grade on a vacancy occurring, and you will then receive a further increase of salary at the rate of £60 per annum for two years, and of £90 per annum for the two next succeeding years. . . . You will be eligible for promotion to the higher classes of the educational service as vacancies occur."

Again, in this letter of the Secretary of State there is no mention of the five appointments in the two highest grades, and not a word to imply that these five appointments were to be reserved for Professors only. Dr. Peterson is promised promotion to the senior grade on a vacancy occurring, and the pay is mentioned so that the senior grade is identified as the third grade. (This promotion he received in due course.) He is also told that he is eligible for promotion to the higher classes of the service as vacancies occur, and I hope that some day Government may find it possible to select him for such a place.

7. The Rules in force when Dr. Peterson joined the Department.—Dr. Peterson's idea that Mr. Peile promised him a close service is the more impossible, as the rules for grade promotion, which were proposed (under No. 2132 of the 24th September 1870) by Mr. Peile when the graded system first came in, were as under:—

"It seems to me that the best plan is to range all the Professors in one list, so that a Professor on arriving will have Rs. 500 per mensem, and will rise through grade IV. by a yearly increase of Rs. 50 to Rs. 750. Promotion from the 4th to the 3rd grade should then take place when a vacancy occurs in the 3rd grade on joint considerations of seniority and merit, and the Professor will again rise after such promotion from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 in four years.

"I now have to consider the Inspectors. There are included in the grades three Inspectors and an Assistant Inspector. Government are aware that a separate division (called the North-East Division) has already been formed and placed under the Assistant Inspector, who is already an Inspector in all, but the name and salary.

"Four Inspectors may, I think suffice to carry on the work of the Presidency (exclusive of Sind). One of these has been placed in the 1st grade and one in the 2nd. I am of opinion that the two remaining Inspectors should be put on the same footing as I propose for the Professors, and rise as they do, through grades IV. and III. by seniority and merit.

Some educational officers are desirous to separate the Inspectorships from the Tutorial service. I would neither separate them entirely nor entirely amalgamate them. Sometimes a young member of the Civil Service may be found admirably qualified for the Inspector's duty, who will be glad to serve for some years on a salary rising from Rs. 500 per mensem. Sometimes a Professor may be equally well qualified, and would hold the Inspectorship on the salary he draws according to his position in the grades. Where the total number of educational appointments is so small, it is most important that access from one branch of educational service to another should not be barred.

Thus Mr. Peile's proposals were (1) that the two senior Inspectors should be placed in the 1st and 2nd grades, and (2) that promotion from the 4th to the 3rd grade should be by seniority (seniority in the 4th grade is implied, and this principle has been followed by Government in every case of promotion to the 3rd grade) and merit; and no mention is made of promotion to the places in the two highest grades, because in each case the pay was to be attached to the place, *i.e.*, the Principal of the Elphinstone College and the Central Division Inspector were always to be in the 1st grade, and the Principal of the Deccan College and the Inspector of Gujarat always in the 2nd grade.

Mr. Peile's proposals were accepted (Home Department, No. 354 of the 16th September 1871,) by the Government of India in the following words of their Secretary:—

"I am desired to observe that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council concurs with the views of the Director of Public Instruction as to the principle on which the superior salaries of the educational service should be graded. What is required is to establish two parallel and, as a rule, distinct educational careers—one for the Tutorial branch of the service, in which, of course, Professors would be included, and the other for Inspectors—each branch begining and ending with appointments of equal value, so as to obviate the necessity of frequent interchanges from one line to another on promotion, without, however, absolutely prohibiting the transfer of any one who may have shown aptitude for the other branch. The senior Inspector and the senior Principal or Professor would thus stand in the same position for promotion to the Directorship if Government desired to select a Director from the Educational Service." These orders of September 1871 were the orders in force when Dr. Peterson joined the service.

THE CASE OF MR. S. COOKE.

8. The next alteration in the graded list was the admission of Mr. S. Cooke, Professor of Chemistry at Poona, who had been sent out by the Secretary of State in 1868, on the same terms as Dr. Peterson, but whom the Government of India had omitted from the grades. Correspondence about this had been going on since 1870, but it was not until April 1873 (Government of India Resolution, Financial Department, No. 67, of 30th April 1873), or nearly four months after Dr. Peterson arrived in the country, that the dispute was settled in favour of the Poona Professor. Dr. Peterson's complaint that this officer was placed above him in the graded list comes rather late, as at the time every officer of the department was glad when justice was done. I note, too, that Professor Hathornthwaite, who comes between Mr. Cooke and Dr. Peterson, has not joined Dr. Peterson in his complaint. Moreover the resolution which gave Mr. Cooke his place in the grades, also changed one of the 3rd grade places into a 2nd grade place, and thus improved the prospects of every one in the two lower grades, including Dr. Peterson himself. And, as a further instance of the liberality of Government, I may mention that whereas Dr. Peterson, according to the terms of the Secretary of State's letter, was to take five years in reaching the maximum pay of the 4th grade, he was allowed to act in the 3rd grade from September 1875 to March 1876, and again from January 1877, until he was confirmed in the senior grade in July 1879. Lastly, Government has been pleased to exempt Dr. Peterson from the clause in his agreement with the Secretary of State by which he is bound to give his whole time to his duties as professor, and has allowed him to hold the additional appointment of University Registrar from May to September 1874, and from June 1877 up to the present time. This appointment is worth Rs. 360 per mensem, and this added to Rs. 1,000, which is the salary Dr. Peterson draws as a senior Professor, comes to Rs. 1,360 per mensem, which is more than the salary drawn by any other graded officer except Mr. Wordsworth (26 years' service), and Dr. T. Cooke (22 years' service), both of whom are in the 1st grade.

In leaving Mr. S. Cooke's case, I may remark that Dr. Peterson is not correct in saying that he stands in the way of the prospect of promotion that is left. According to the rules Mr. Cooke and Dr. Peterson are both eligible, and Mr. Cooke, if he had been placed below Mr. Peterson in the grades, would have had precisely the same chance as now of being selected by Government in case of a vacancy in one of the two highest grades.

ADDITION TO THE RULES IN 1873 AND 1874.

9. The rules of 1871, under which Dr. Peterson joined, were improved by Government of India Resolution, Home Department, No. 132 of the 28th of March 1873, which allows the Local Government "to allot the places in the different classes according to its own discretion among the Professors. Principals and inspectors who are holders of appointments which have been admitted to the classified list under sanction of the Government of India on the distinct understanding that no new post shall be admitted into the classified list without the sanction of the Government of India, and that the aggregate number of appointments in that list shall be made up of the number of inspectors, principals, and professors, [respectively, which have been sanctioned by the Government of India. It will also be a condition that, without the special sanction of the Government of India or the Secretary of State, no person shall be admitted to the graded list, whatever appointment he may hold, who has not entered it in the lowest class." A further order, and the last which has been issued, is contained in the following extract of a letter. (Educational Department, No. 1162, of the 13th November 1874.) From the Secretary to Government to my address:—

"In considering what officers should be promoted to the vacancy in the 3rd grade of the educational graded list, caused by the retirement of Professor Candy, His Excellency the Governor in Council has thought it desirable to state to you, for the information of the officers concerned, the principles on which, until further notice, he has decided to regulate this kind of promotion:—

(1) "The members of the two first grades will, as a rule, be selected from the lower grades, but the Government reserves to itself full power, in case of necessity, to look elsewhere for suitable officers.

(2) "Members of the 4th grade will be promoted to the 3rd grade by seniority, whether performing the duty of inspector or professor, except in cases of special disqualification."

THE LIST OF APPOINTMENTS WHEN DR. PETERSON JOINED AND THE LIST AT PRESENT DATE.

10. The orders which I have quoted have never been infringed in any way, and Dr. Peterson is wrong in saying that the tendency of Government has been against the professors and in favour of the inspectors. When Dr. Peterson joined in 1873, there was one inspector in each of the four grades, while, at the present moment, we have two inspectors in the 2nd and two in the 4th grade. The inspectors are, therefore, the losers by two grades or Rs. 500 per mensem, and the professors (including the three principals who are also professors) have benefited by an equal sum. In 1873 and up to the date of the Government order of November, 1874, only two of the inspectors could be in the 4th or lowest grade, the other two always having one appointment in the 2nd and one in the 1st grade. But under the order of 1874 it is possible for all the inspectors to be in the 4th or lowest grade.

MR. KIRKHAM'S CASE.

11. Dr. Peterson calls Mr. Kirkham his junior, but he should have explained that he meant his junior on the graded list. Mr. Kirkham came out in January, 1862, or eleven years before Mr. Peterson. Mr. Kirkham came out on an agreement with the Secretary of State, according to which he is eligible for any educational appointment; and when Dr. Peterson came out on an initial salary of Rs. 500, Mr. Kirkham was drawing Rs. 700 in pay and Rs. 100 as house-rent. In November 1873, or ten months after Dr. Peterson joined, Mr. Kirkham was transferred to a professorship on the graded list. He came below Dr. Peterson in the 4th grade and received his permanent promotion to the 3rd grade in December, 1881, or two and a half years after Dr. Peterson obtained his permanent promotion to the 3rd grade. Dr. Peterson's complaint is that Government selected Mr. Kirkham for promotion to the 2nd grade in preference to himself. The rules have always left Government free to select for the 2nd grade, and I cannot enter into particulars as to the merits of the various officers who were eligible. I may, however, state that Dr. Peterson was not the senior officer even in graded service among the candidates who were eligible for the appointment in question, and that Government was perfectly free to appoint any one, professor or inspector, who was in the 3rd or 4th grade, and could even, if necessary, have gone outside the grades altogether.

THE CASE OF MR. GILES.

12. Mr. Giles, who is mentioned by Dr. Peterson, came out in May, 1873, four or five months after Dr. Peterson. He was promoted permanently to the 3rd grade in September, 1880, or a little more than a year after Dr. Peterson had been permanently promoted. He has since been selected by Government for a place in the 2nd grade, and the remark I make on Mr. Kirkham's case applies here also.

THE CASE OF MR. PATWARDHAN.

13. Mr. Patwardhan is the third officer mentioned. Mr. Patwardhan entered the service in January, 1867, and after acting as inspector in the grades for nearly four years was confirmed (as a native officer Mr. Patwardhan only gets two-thirds of the pay of the grade) in the 4th grade in April, 1885. Last year Mr. Kirkham took privilege leave, and Mr. Patwardhan was selected by Government to act for him in the 2nd grade. This appointment is complained of, but is covered by the same rule (The three appointments complained of were all made while Mr. Peile himself was Member of Council and in charge of the Educational Department.) as the cases of Mr. Kirkham and Mr. Giles.

CONCLUSION.

14. Dr. Peterson concludes his evidence by saying that the only professors of Elphinstone College who have secured promotion since he joined the college have been two officers, Mr. Giles and Mr. Kirkham, who have been transferred to inspectorial posts. He forgets that Mr. Hathornthwaite and himself have both been promoted to the 3rd grade, and that since he came out one principal and professor of the college has been appointed director, while another acting professor and principal of the college has been promoted to the 2nd grade in the Poona college, and a third acting professor and principal of the college has been appointed to the 1st grade. He also complained that specialists were taken off to other work, and instanced a professor of Logic, who was allowed to accept an acting appointment at the Rajkumar College. He might have remembered that the officer in question wanted a change of climate, and that the Government, whom he accuses of breach of faith towards its educational officers, has always been most indulgent and done everything that was possible to help them. Mr. Peterson himself was glad on one occasion to act in Poona as professor of a subject that was not Sanskrit, in order that he might benefit by a change of climate and have some relief by a change of work. I have already mentioned that he has been allowed to hold a second appointment in addition to his college place, and I could give a long list of instances, in which he has been treated by Government with special kindness. Not the least of these instances would be the anxiety of Government to leave him time for study as shown (1) by the appointment to the Elphinstone College of a learned assistant professor (This appointment for years cost Rs. 500 per mensem, and an assistant has never been granted to any other Bombay Professor) of Sanskrit from January 1873, to January 1882; and (2) by the exemption of Dr. Peterson from the examination which, according to his agreement with the Secretary of State, he was bound to pass in the vernacular. P. S.—I append a copy of the graded list as it now stands.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE INFORMATION OF MR. PETERSON.

Salary.—The Arts Professorships at Bombay are divided into two grades, senior and junior. The salary of the junior grade is £600 rising to £900 in five years, and that of the senior grade is £900 rising to £1,200 in four years. Junior professors pass to the senior grade according to seniority on a vacancy occurring.

Term of Service.—If a professor have attained the age of 25 before entering the service, he is eligible for pension.

On production of Medical Certificate.—After 12 years service of one-third of the average salary of the previous five years, but not to exceed £200 per annum.

After 22 years' service one-half of the average salary of the previous five years, but not to exceed £400 per annum.

After 27 years' service same as after 22 years' service, but without medical certificate.

Furlough.—Furlough is allowed to professors under the same rules as to the Uncovenanted Government service generally.

(Sd.) K. M. CHATFIELD,
Director of Public Instruction.

ETON bids fair to be swamped by numbers. There are now a thousand boys in the school, and the fact (says a writer in the *Daily News*) is supposed to satisfy the conditions of vulgar success. "But a thousand boys are not a school. They are a collection of schools, as a university is a collection of colleges. Every master's house becomes a school in itself, and the unity of the whole is destroyed. The headmaster cannot know a thousand boys, they cannot know each other. Already, to say that you were at Eton with a man means little more than to say that you are in London with him. There is, of course, no magic in a thousand. It may become fifteen hundred or two thousand, if houses enough can be built to hold so many. Meanwhile the intellectual standard of the place, which was never too high, is almost inevitably lowered, and the rage for keeping up the figure encourages indifference to everything else. Happily the colleges on the foundation cannot be more than seventy, and thus the most valuable part of the school is safe from the noble zeal of Dr. Warre."

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA ! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-Killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla and Cumballa Hill) and Poona

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ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE UNION.

ON Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Union, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine delivered a lecture on "the Educational Syndicate of Burma as a substitute for a University" before a largely attended meeting of students of the College, the front ranks being occupied by a number of well-known citizens. On the motion of Principal Oxenham, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C. I. E., was called to the chair, and, with a few well-chosen words, introduced the lecturer to the meeting.

Mr. Justice Jardine said:—Hon'ble Sir, Mr. Principal, Ladies and Gentlemen,—As great ideas dominate the world, so do great names impress the imagination: it is impossible to meet an audience of Elphinstonian students without remembering that Mountstuart Elphinstone long ago planted a system of education, which after the passing of only one generation, and before that statesman was gathered to his fathers, bore its natural fruit in the creation of your Alma Mater, the University of Bombay, which in his Jubilee speech, when reviewing the present and the past, our late talented Governor, Lord Reay, described as the most important of the corporate bodies of this great city. You are aware, too, that the Elphinstone College, to which we owe so many distinguished graduates, arose out of the Elphinstone Institution, which had been endowed by the natives of these parts as "the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay" to Mountstuart Elphinstone at the end of his long Indian career. I come here this evening to tell you of a work similar to that of Elphinstone in Burma when I was there, by the then ruler, Sir Charles Bernard. It centred round the corporation called the Educational Syndicate and I think from all that has happened the same causes will produce the same results, and that many here, and probably myself among the number, will live to see that institution merge into a University for all the Turanian and other races dwelling in Burma, the Straits Settlements, and the borders of Siam. As happened to your College, so in Rangoon the professorial staff of the High School, these developed into a separate college: and it is fairly certain that the rivalry of the other colleges in that country will soon produce a large number of learned graduates whose intellectual desires will not be satisfied till a University is established as a shrine of learning.

I think that in 1818 there must have been more of the higher learning in the Deccan, and the Konkan too than there is in Burma. The Brahman castes had century after century, upheld the claims of learning, and created a popular and traditional respect for it. At Poona there was under the last Peshwa both the Dakshina Fund and much knowledge of Sanskrit. Elphinstone had only to combine the two and found the Deccan College. Men in the Civil Service like Steele or Borradaile, who turned their attention to Hindu Law, for instance, soon found Shastries able to construe Manu and the Mitakshara, and the Mayukha, and it was much the same with Mahomedan Law. The Courts were readily supplied with Pundits and Kazies. Philosophy, metaphysics, and the higher mathematics had been studied here for ages: it was thus comparatively easy to effect a meeting at the Gate of India between the learning of the East and the West. Clever boys were ready to bathe in the new flood. It may interest you to know that when at Dumfries some years ago I went to see a Professor whom Elphinstone got out and whose name still survives—I mean Dr Harkness. Discoursing on times gone by he inquired what had become of a clever youth, a pupil of his, named Viswanath Narayen Mandlik. Most of us here who know about his learning and respected career, and his influence in the University where we elected him Dean, can answer that question.

In Burma till lately there was little of the higher learning. The American Baptist missionaries had made great research in the study of the sacred Pali in Burma, and especially among the oppressed Karens. They did the same work that was done in Bombay by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and those devoted men and women who come from the Land of the Thistle and the Heather and the Blue Bell. But for some years after I first knew the country, no Burman had taken a Bachelor's degree except one who had been educated in America, and graduated there. The highest educational institution was the Government High School at Rangoon. Pali, the sacred language of Buddhism, the sister language of Sanskrit, was lazily studied in the monasteries; but I never saw or heard of any Burman competent to explain the obscurities of the law books written in that tongue. The Buddhist religion renounces caste and practices equality; there is no hereditary race of Levites there, handing down religious and legal learning from father to son; and the monastic rules have got relaxed. On the other hand the monks and abbots have done, and still do, much for the common education; and instances often occur of holy women, adopting the religious life and joining in a nunnery to set up a girls' school. But still progress had for years been going on. The Rev. Dr. Marks as Warden of the Church of England College, had long exercised a wide influence, and was eager to spread a greater learning. The Government system had extended all over the country; and the missionaries who, there as in many parts of India, had first set the ball rolling, had under their management great institutions working up to the middle standards, and eager to do more. Over the Government schools was the Director of Public Instruction; and he had a considerable control over all the others under the system of grants-in-aid. It appears from a speech afterwards made by Sir C. Bernard who in 1881 was Chief Commissioner of Burma, that for some time it had been felt that future success and progress would be best secured by associating other men interested in education with the Director in his management, and especially that the great teaching interests which in Burma are missionary, should be quite satisfied with the system of examinations held under some new rules about grants-in-aid lately introduced. A kind of Board he felt was required, even though for the present, it would be most occupied with the primary and middle stages of education. You are aware that Sir Raymond West once suggested that a Board of this kind should be created here, and I suppose this is the reason why my friends in the University and the Colleges wished to learn about the practical working of the Board in Burma. You are aware also that in Bombay a similar Board gave a very good account itself when in 1857 it merged in the University, and the Director of a Public Instruction was created to do the rest of the work. After a good deal of inquiry Sir C. Bernard on the 25th August 1881 notified the new departure. Looking over the hill tops of time, he had a vision of University in the future. He called his Board the Educational Syndicate, and said it was to represent all parties. There were to be at least two Burman members, and the Educational Department and the officers of the Burman Commission were not to be left out. There was always to be one barrister and one medical man at least. He took good care, moreover, to appoint the most influential men of the hitherto excluded classes. Thus the Roman Catholic Bishop Bigandet, the greatest scholar there, came in as Vice-President after declining the president's chair. We talk of technical education here as if it were a product of the Victorian era. But if you will look at my edition of San Germano's Burman Empire, you will find in an Appendix, a little history of the triumphs of the Roman Church in Burma. In 1720 it sent out learned priests from Milan, skilful in chemistry and medicine. In 1749 the great Bishop Nerini, who died a martyr's death, had established a great school. I quote from an old Italian book as follows:—"The people met in the church at the sound of the Bell. Baptisms were performed with solemnity; they made processions and went singing psalms through the squares and the streets, and everything was done as in Italy. For the boys many schools were made of geography, arithmetic, navigation, and such sciences and arts as might be useful to them; and over all Father Nerini presided, untiring night and day." He also worked hard at a trilingual dictionary. There is a pleasant picture of the past. But to return to the Syndicate. The Great Church of England and the American Baptist Mission, famous in the land since the time of Judson, sent up their ablest men. Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, who has since thrown barriers across the Nile, was the member for the Public Works, and did what he could to make canals for learning. I was then the Judicial Commissioner of Burma, and was asked to become president. As you know I am not an educationalist, and have had little to do with such things except when I have been Secretary to a Government, or engaged in the business of our University. I accepted the position with diffidence, wondering whether I would be of use, and how the thing would end. I received assurances that I would be supported by the Heads of Colleges, and by the non-official community. I believe Sir C. Bernard knew I was in favour of his policy of giving the heads of the great educational interests, I mean the missionaries, with their long experience, great services to linguistic knowledge, close acquaintance with the people and control over large schools and orphanages for both sexes, a powerful and independent voice in the general control. I wished also to see the learned professions represented, and my thoughts reverted to Bombay and the Senate, and the Syndicate. The Government Proclamation, I must tell you, entrusted to the Board the management of the primary and middle examinations, also those for teachers and those for Survey. In Burma a great survey is going on and so mensuration is an avenue to public employment. We were also to deal with grants-in-aid, and so had the power of the purse. The Board were also to think about higher things, and if it chose to frame proposals respecting Medicine and Surgery, Engineering, Law and Technical Arts, it received authority to give its opinion when consulted on other matters. A paid Registrar was to be appointed, and we soon selected the Professor of Mathematics. The Government undertook to pay the Board's expenses. In a week or two the business commenced. The first meeting began with a breakfast at my house, to which Sir C. Bernard came. Then breakfast over, he shook hands all round, wished the Board success and went away. We walked into another room and made our rules. The next few months were occupied in settling the details of many examinations which had to be held. It seemed then as if the teaching classes had all found a voice. One Baptist Missionary far away on the frontier would write that his strange and peculiar tribe of Karens required papers set in their own dialect which no one in Rangoon knew. The Musalmans desired Urdu to be made a language, and that was done as Urdu is the *lingua franca* of the East, although on the first occasion only one candidate in Urdu passed. The Director one day brought to notice that there was something unsuited to Burmese girls in the needle-work standards about patching and darning. Scores of details like these were settled: and larger questions were referred by the Chief Commissioner for the advice of the Board, including the provision of free primary education, the enlargment of Municipal power the granting of aid to poor European and Eurasian Scholars. During this period, for a few months, the Board had no meeting house. Our Educational Parliament met in my drawing-room, usually in the afternoon, after office hours. The members came in tired but punctual; the proceedings began with tea and cake, my wife presiding. Then the cups and plates were cleared away, and I took the vacated chair. That miniature House of Commons even received deputations! Well I remember the impression made by three missionaries coming like the Magi from the far east who were hailed as experts on the differences in language and learning of the Pwo Karens and Sagau Karens. At length the Chief Commissioner gave the Board a noble handsome hall, with a long oval table like that used by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council: book shelves and books soon added to the furniture: it is now the Bernard Free Library as well as the Board Room. The procedure of the Board was not unlike a University Senate: its resolutions were reported in the *Government Gazette* and so were the minutes, debates and speeches. This publicity was invaluable as it stimulated and satisfied the public interest. I was told by the Rev. Mr. Nicholls, who is the head of the American Baptist Mission at Bassein, where they have a great college and many self-supporting churches near with Karen Pastors, that the Karens regarded him as their member and read the debates and were ready to heckle him and question him when he returned to his constituency. For a long while the local Press published these proceedings; but at last asked for payment which the board refused, having no funds. Nothing is safe from ridicule, not even Boards and Parliaments, and we were no exception. It is even now curious to read the following: "The President said that the Syndicate had to decide on a question whether in the examination in needlework and cutting out for the Middle Department, under the head of 'knitting,' the standard should be changed, *i.e.*, that the knitting of infants' socks should be substituted for the knitting of full sized youths' socks. Mr. Hodson, in reply to the President, said that *he* had made inquiries and found that the Burmese children wore socks and knitted caps, but that the men did not. The President put it to the Syndicate and asked whether they answered the question in the affirmative. No one dissenting it was unanimously carried that the knitting of infants' socks was allowed. He then asked the members if they would consider the Bishop of Rangoon's offer of an endowment first, or the question about the establishment of a College." It is also interesting to come across a notification solemnly signed by the Registrar, specifying for the standards such things as "hemming, seaming, felling, button-holing, gathering, stroking, a tuck run, whipping, setting on frills, fixing the above. Any garment which can be completely finished by the above stitches, *e.g.*, a plain night-dress"—things like these roused the humour of the Rangoon wits and were fair game for the newspapers. They asked what we knew about these hand works of girls, what meant this wonderful parade of learning, and they drew pictures, very near the real fact, of conscientious members going home with those nice little educational books made by the Science and Art Department at Kensington where you find drawings of frilling and herringbone, and asking their wives to coach them up in these arts. The moral was that lady members were wanted on the Board; and this necessity was again shewn in fixing the standard for some Karen girls in a Normal School of the American Baptists where we would have been at sea if we had not driven off post-haste to consult with the lady teachers who knew all that was wanted. Still my recollection is that the decisions on knitting, and herringbone, and hemming a baby's flannel gave as much satisfaction as any others, and did not occasion as much division at the Board table as these details about the curriculum in arts which has divided us here for the last four years until Mr. Principal Oxenham's golden tongue persuaded the Senate, to an agreement last Saturday. Indeed all this while the work had gone on prosperously, so much so, that the Chief Commissioner wrote to ask the Board to undertake all the examining of candidates for the subordinate Civil Service, in all subjects including athletics and this was done. Nor were the permanent interests of learning being neglected. The Judicial Commissioner wrote to say that he had determined to make the English language the medium of examination for the office of Advocate and asked the Board to co-operate and appoint examiners and take over the work. Some time afterwards the Recorder of Rangoon made the same offer about the qualification of Advocate for his Court which is like the Original Side. Early in 1883 the Board began a new duty as a teaching University by establishing two chairs in a Law School and was beginning to take a look round into Medicine and Surgery. But before this, the need of a Library had become very manifest. What is a University or even a College without a Library? Every Missionary College would like to have all the best books on teaching and a copy of the Encyclopœdia Britannica. But every College has not got the money for such expensive works. In February 1883, the Bernard Free Library with many thousands of books, the best in all literatures and all the arts and sciences, was opened for the public by the Board and Sir C. Bernard came and consented to let it bear his honoured name. In addressing him on that occasion I find I said—"We felt our deficiencies: one reverend member proposed that we should make a library of educational text books; another pointed out that we ought to have books of reference for the use of our examiners in setting papers: then some one added that if we got many and good books, the Masters and teachers of all schools, Government and aided, should get the benefit, in fact a good learned library would be a grant in-aid to them all as there are many expensive books which we can hardly expect schools to be able to purchase. So gradually the inspiration came that books should be open to all comers, scholars as well as teachers, the general public as well as these classes; and having agreed that the best use of learning is a popular use and that its records ought not be imprisoned in a secluded room, we had no hesitation in going to Mr. Bernard to get sanction for the first free library of the country and to ask him to lend to it the honour of his name." The establishment of a great free library in a backward province was a long step towards a University; and that same day, in his reply, Sir Charles Bernard announced another. The time had come, he said, when young Burmans should complete their studies in Burma for the degree instead of being obliged to go to Calcutta far across the sea: he meant to provide funds and to ask the Syndicate to establish a College under their own control out of the 20 undergraduates there in the High School. In course of time a despatch from Lord Ripon's Government was submitted to the advice of the Board. The Viceroy wished to know if the Municipality of Rangoon would undertake to manage a College of Arts, or if the missionary bodies would write to do so, and if both these proposals were unworkable, if the Syndicate would accept his offer. The Board advised that the two first suggestions were impracticable. The second is a very curious one: it was rejected on grounds carefully stated by the Rev. J. Marks, D. D., the Warden of the Anglican College. Their religious constitutions and aims would make concord impossible. "I may mention, he said, a case where such an attempted union was once made. At La Martiniere College, Calcutta, Bishop Dainel Wilson, the Roman Catholic Archbishop and the Presbyterian Chaplain joined together to produce a catechism which should teach Christianity without any controverted points being mentioned. The work was a curiosity in its way; but the Pope vetoed the concordat and ordered the Catholic clergy to withdraw from the Institution" Dr. Marks' views were shared by the other clerical members and were unanimously agreed to by the laymen at the Board Table. But when in the course of the discussion it was found that he and the Baptist Ministers were at one in warmly advocating that the Board should accept the Viceroy's offer, a great debate arose. The Director of Instruction argued that the College Board was unfit for such duty and that the new College should be under him and him alone. The Missionaries, who knew by this time what it was to have a legal and acknowledged share in control, urged that to make it a success, it must be under the Board which had its missionary members. Moral training came in; if they were on the direction they would send their undergraduates, not otherwise. Moreover they flung back on the Director that without endowments the College would be feeble and that he had never succeeded in getting a single endowment. The Roman Bishop proposed a sort of compromise—to put the College under the Director with a Council of his own. The debates lasted many days, the Director pressing the Board to refuse the offer of the Viceroy which Sir C. Bernard wished it to accept; ultimately it was accepted by my own casting vote. The College was soon after established by the Board on a treaty with the Viceroy who undertook to give large subsidies to the Syndicate, calculated on the number of students in attendance and the number who should pass First B. A. or take their Bachelor's degree. Several years have passed since then, and I have never heard that the Board has been anything but entirely successful in its management of that College. But in April 1884 many competent persons doubted, and I had some doubts myself, whether the matter should have been decided by my casting vote. People said it was an arbitrary Cromwellian act; perhaps it was. But then it is ancient doctrine that the prerogative is to be used for the public good: things had come to a crisis: if the President, being neither a Missionary nor an Educationalist, could not take an impartial view I did not see who else could. The Syndicate could not afford to quarrel with the local Governor, much less with the Viceroy of India; and it seemed a very sensible argument that if the Viceroy who provided the money wished the Director to manage the college he might have said so. It was as hazardous for the Board to suggest the Director as for that officer to do so himself. The missionaries took sorely to heart the argument of the officials that the Board was an incompetent body. They insisted in plain terms that they spent their lives managing colleges and from these colleges most of the pupils must come up for the B. A. course; they would not be patronized, but have as much control over the college of arts as their seats at the Board gave them over other matters. They taunted the Director that he was a mere critic, never having managed a college himself while they had. It seemed to me that they were right and that it would be better to give that control jointly than leave it to the Director alone. Seven years have passed since then, and old Father Time whom the Greeks called the greatest Judge, because at last he decides every controversy has, I know, justified the heads of the Missionary Colleges. But they were not alone; the Burmans and the independent members were with them. It was the view of both Sir Arthur Phayre and Sir C. Bernard that the well tried and highly popular system of Buddhist teaching in the monasteries should not be overthrown by the officials. It is important, therefore, to have Burman gentlemen in the control of the college. I thought too that mere departmental management would be incompetent to deal with the problems on the threshold of higher education. No real learning in law or medicine was possible till we got men able to read the Text Books in English. The rough medicine practised was in whole groups of cases highly injurious, in obstetrics especially. A barbarous operation might be followed by the common treatment of half roasting the mother for some days in a room made as hot as Gehenna. Every day in court I was baffled by the meagre knowledge of the Buddhist Law. There was not even a Burmese primer on Contract or Torts or the Law of Evidence. It was plain as a pike-staff that new blood was wanted. It was clear that we must encourage the Bachelors' degree; and Lord Ripon's proposals to pay by results seemed altogether right. The missionaries and the non-official members were also correct in urging that unless the College of Arts were put under a popular body, endowments would never be subscribed. The Departmental Officers did not understand endowments. You Elphinstonians of course know that you began with Rs. 2,29,656 collected after one meeting in 1827; that this accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and that Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer's readymoney afterwards gave another two lacs to build the College. In Burma somehow appeals to the people's liberality have not been successful. The Syndicate however had just begun to attract very liberal offers of money to found scholarships when a bolt from the blue, I mean, a despatch from Sir C. Bernard's *locum tenens*, Sir Charles Crosthwaite came, informing the Board that it had no legal capacity to hold property. This nipped the subscription in the bud: the donors withdrew their offers and a great opportunity was lost. That despatch was like a sharp ball coming near your wicket, and when we tried to block it by incorporation, we were nearly stumped out by opposition even to that. We hardly knew which way to turn: we sometimes felt like the bull does in the Arena in Spain. The incident, however, led the Syndicate to insist on incorporation. This I wished to get done either by a special Act of the Legislature or by a Royal Charter, such as is often given to Boroughs, Banks, and Learned Societies. The Director said he was afraid this course might stereotype the infant University too soon: and strangely enough the Board, which governed the education of 4 or 5 millions of people, was incorporated only as a Literary and Charitable Society under Act 21 of 1860. Now the French say "Le-mieux est toujours l'ennemi du bien" and we say "half a loaf is better than no bread" and I was about to leave the Province so the Board accepted this view, and it was carried into effect under the new President Mr. Ward, who is now Chief Commissioner of Assam. It was for the Government of India to decide, but I have often wondered why Lord Ripon, who saw that the Syndicate had proved itself a good example of self-government, did not give a Charter. Perhaps the Government of India were alarmed at the College proposal made by the Viceroy himself, and meant to be a compliment to the Syndicate, being so nearly rejected as to depend on a casting vote; and it stands to reason that the Viceroy's Government must not imperil its dignity. There is mischief in extremes and in pushing a controversy too far. Yet after all, I am certain, there would have resulted no annoyance to the Viceroy's Government if it had conceded a more dignified form of constitution.

It will interest you to learn that in all these controversies, which taught the members to feel their own strength, the experience of Bombay was often appealed to. The Deccan and Elphinstone Colleges became familiar names; so did the greater lights of the University of Bombay. A learned Barrister, a Bengali, Mr. P. Sen for instance, confuted the Director out of the mouth of Sir Raymond West. He produced the Educational Commissioner's Report and read as follows out of para 345:

"It has been suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West that in order to bring out a complete understanding between the University and the Department of Public Instruction, there should be a Central Educational Board for each great Province to which all important questions of principle should be referred. On this Board in Bombay there should be two or three representatives of the University, as well as two officials (one the Director of Public Instruction), and two others appointed by co-optation, or at the discretion of Government in order to make room for the casual possessor of special qualifications. To this Board the proposed course of instruction in the higher secondary schools should be submitted each half year, in order, without excluding local and personal initiative, to preserve a general balance of studies. To the same Board reports of the history and progress of each College and superior school, should be submitted from time to time for consideration. Its advice should be taken on every proposed alteration of system. It should be consulted on the allocation of funds among institutions and subjects." Here he found a scheme, cut and dried: and if there is a general desire of change, the success of the Syndicate in Burma will no doubt be urged. I am not aware whether Sir Raymond West, now that he is in the Government, means to follow Sir C. Bernard's example in this matter: that may be known to some of you, to the Vice-Chancellor of course, and perhaps to the Syndicate. I have never studied the subject. But as a matter of fact, I may add that the Board in Burma left all the primary examinations to be conducted by the Director as their Delegate, and I suppose no one would propose to interfere with the Director of Instruction without a full study and understanding of the system by which the Home Department in England works with the Local Boards there, in controlling poor law relief, sanitation, vaccination, and such things Here, too, we have scores of local boards: if you read the local Government Blue-book published yearly in England, you will see that the Central authority has often to criticise their doings; and without experience here, and much study from the inside, a cautious man would refrain from being too sure that a Board of six would work better than one man. Remember Bombay differs essentially from Burma in this; here you have a University, a Senate, a Syndicate: one is bound to ask whether a smaller board like Sir Raymond West's can co-exist with the larger. But the results of the Syndicate are in its favour. Sir Raymond's proposal was lost by only one vote, and what is to be mentioned in this College, Mr. Justice Telang was one of its supporters. It comes before you therefore with very high claims. I suppose, however, the question will not come within the region of practical politics till the long deferred University Bill approaches the end of its long and memorable history.

I must now come to the end of mine. I have tried to show how, in less period than it has taken to pass that heart-sickening University Bill, the educational Syndicate, besides conducting and regulating all the examinations, including the awards of Municipal and Government scholarships and the practical settlement of grants-in-aid, became an advising body like the Privy Council, a teaching body in regard to Law, the provider of a Library, such as great Colleges desire, and the creators and managers of the only College of Arts ever started in Burma. It cannot confer degrees, but it issues diplomas. It does or did the mechanical part of the examinations held in Rangoon by the University of Calcutta. To the Advocates, it is the Inn of Court, and to candidates for the Government service, it resembles the Civil Service Commission. It has been identified with a revival of learning, especially of legal learning, and the curious discovery which annoyed the Burmans that their sacred civil law is only the famous Hindu Shastra more or less disguised by Buddhism. I expect some considerable change will also come over Burman medicine through the influence of the Syndicate. For all these reasons, and also for the learning and ability of its members, I call it a substitute for a University.

In its earlier years, it went on ahead in spite of the groans of those who wished for delay. That was just as well. For since then some are dead including that thorough and learned archæologist, Dr. Forchhammer, Sir C. Bernard lives in England, Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff in Egypt, and the Rev. Dr. Vinton, who used to teach the Karens to plough with prize ploughs from America, now sleeps beneath the soil. *Ars longa* you will say; *vita brevis*, and I agree with you. Vigorous force alone countervails lazy opposition and *vis inertie*. What most endangered the institution in its earliest years was the occasional coolness of high officials who knew not Joseph, I mean who did not fully share Sir C. Bernard's aspirations. I am not blaming them because in every Society you find a party as estimable as your own who prefer old ways to anything new-fangled. It is a far cry from Burma to England; and perhaps there is a tendency for officials to forget the great and useful part played by the parish vestries, the borough magnates and the country gentlemen. And now let me tell you one thing, and it is the only piece of advice I give, for I have not come here to exhort you on morals and I feel no call to perorate on the cardinal virtues. But perhaps a Dean of Arts may be allowed to touch on style. If ever you hold the position of Secretary to any authority, municipal or local, or academical, cultivate suavity, let your weapon be a persuasive and courteous style. Read Quintilian, imitate Cicero, but don't take Tacitus too much as your literary model. *Dolce parole fa la gentilezza* Scratch out your sarcasms: bethink you as Lord Bacon says that you may have sharp wits, but other men have long memories. Grave and reverend seniors, prelates, priests and Judges who have been asked to give their time and services to the state, without money or reward, are pained if they are plied, with curt and abrupt conclusions, or the assumption of infallibility. On one such occasion I remember the Recorder of Rangoon remarked as we took our seats that it was about time we all resigned. But such incidents were few and trifling, and of course that retaliation was not seriously meant. *Labor vincit omnia*. Now I have often been asked why the official reports about Burma, of late years, do not contain more about this unique and important Board, whose working for the last ten years is relied on so strongly by the promoters of self-government. Since my work in Burma ceased, it has been worked by far abler and more painstaking men. Mr. Meres, now retired, and Mr. Ward, who governs Assam, ruled over the educational world during the period of Incorporation and the establishing of the College. To them the permanent success of the system is due. It will please you to know that the influences of Bombay are just now powerful in Rangoon, where Mr. Fulton of the Bombay Civil Service, and Fellow of this University, has become the virtual Lord of Education in presiding over the Syndicate. The day will come when for Burmans, Talains, Malays, Chinese, Shans, Chins, Kachyins and other strange tribes of the Golden Khersonese, a University will be upreared in Rangoon, shedding the radiance of learning over the wide swamps and dark forests and green islands of those regions, over "rivers unknown to song." Then will the names of Lord Ripon and Sir C. Bernard be had in remembrance.

Their praises will be sung,
By many a yet unmoulded tongue,
Far on in summers than we shall not see.

The lecture was listened to with much attention, and at its close, a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Hart. The proceedings then terminated.

A DISPUTED CONTRACT TRANSACTION.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, delivered judgment in a case in which Nansey Laljee and others sought to recover from Messrs. Breul and Co. the sum of Rs. 681, being the amount for damages sustained by the plaintiffs, owing to the defendants failing to take delivery of 100 bales of Bhownugger new-crop cotton, which the defendants had agreed to buy from Curreembhoy Fazulbhoy under a contract, dated the 5th of September, 1889. The bales were deliverable from 15th to 20th May, 1890. The contract was assigned over to the present plaintiffs by Curreembhoy under a writing, dated 15th December, 1889, and under this contract deed the plaintiffs offered the delivery of bales to the defendants in due time, but they failed to take the delivery of the goods, and hence the suit. Mr. Cowasjee Bejanjee Setna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the defendants.

His Honour in delivering judgment said:—The assignment was complete before the insolvency, and being a good assignment, was binding on the defendants. I do not think, therefore, they can now be allowed to avoid the effect of it by saying the official assignee might have advanced a claim which he did not make. Mr. Brown, on behalf of the defendants, gave notice that he would require a case to be stated for the opinion of the High Court on this point, if decided against him. The case will be stated on the defendants depositing in this court within a week the amount of judgment and costs, and Rs. 50 for the costs of the reference. In the meantime, my judgment is for the plaintiffs for Rs. 528 11-8 and costs, and Rs. 51 professional costs, subject to the opinion of the High Court, on the facts as found above on the question, whether the plaintiffs are now precluded from maintaining the action by reason of the benefit of Karim Ali in his contract with the defendant having become vested in the Official Assignee as goods or chattels in the order and disposition of Karim Ali at the date of his insolvency.

THE plant Ginseng has been taken under the special protection of the Legislature of Ontario, who by a recent Act have forbidden the destruction, or even the gathering, of Ginseng wheresoever it may be found growing wild during the first nine months of the year. Fines of from five to twenty dollars are threatened against an offender, unless the ruthless act is proved to have been done in the clearing or bringing of land into cultivation. Following up this measure the Ontario Agricultural College have issued a bulletin drawn up by Professor Panton upon the characteristics, history, and economic value of the plant, which is chiefly prized for the supposed medicinal properties of its fleshy root. The most curious part of the matter is that the Canadians have no faith whatever in these medicinal qualities. The Chinese, however, have. It is accordingly as an article of export that this product is valued. Ginseng is stated to be found usually in upland woods, and not in low-lying districts. It thrives where limestone abounds. As cattle, however, are fond of the leaves, it soon disappears from woods to which they have access. In the forests of Tartary, where it was once plentiful, it is now almost extinct; hence the demand for it in America.

AN American reporter, who recently called upon Mr. and Mrs. Parnell at Brighton, gives the following account of his visit:—"Mr. Parnell had just lunched, and was smoking a sedative cigar. There is really a remarkable change in his appearance since I saw him last. The anxious look which has made his face look drawn and melancholy during recent months has quite disappeared. He is cheerful and happy, and looked more like a prosperous private gentleman, contented with himself and the world, than the much-badgered political leader. Mr. Parnell is happy with his wife, and completely in love with her. He showed me many photographs of her." "Mr. Parnell's study," continues the reporter, "clearly indicates his tastes. Everywhere are books on science and scientific appliances constantly used by this fighting politician for research and amusement. In another part of the house are workshops and laboratories where Mr. Parnell makes his own essays of the ore found on his own property in Ireland, from which he gets iron, and not an inconsiderable quantity of gold and silver. Mr. Parnell is passionately fond of dogs. You meet them in every part of the house. Mrs. Parnell is as fond of birds as her husband is of dogs. In her boudoir I saw three breeding-cages for small birds, chiefly canaries."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* congratulates the Presidency of Bombay on the marked financial success of its chief monetary institution. Wisely profiting by the unpleasant and bitter experience of the past, especially its narrow escape from what might have been a portentous loss during the commercial crisis which overtook it during the first twelve years of its resuscitation, the management has during the decade strenuously striven to impart it immense financial strength by fortifying its reserve while earning handsome profits for its proprietary.

MRS. PEECHEY-PHIPSON'S LETTER.

The *Rast Goftar* writes:—The London *Times* had hitherto shut its columns entirely against those who wanted to say about the Indian factory labour anything that went against the Manchester interest. The great journal has, however, made an exception in favour of Mrs. Peechey-Phipson who has written an interesting letter, exposing the fallacy of the assertion which Mr. Holt Hallett is never weary of making, that factory labourers in India—men, women, and children—are being ground and pounded down by their tyrannical task masters. Mrs. Peechey-Phipson contrasts the comparatively easy work which women do in Indian factories with the hard toil of the field to which they would be driven by the law which, with cruel kindness, restricts their hours of labour. With true womanly sensibility she waxes eloquent on the hard agricultural work that has to be performed under a fierce tropical sun which "seems to burn the very marrow of one's back." Mrs. Peechey-Phipson regards the fierce heat of the June and October sun in India with the lively feelings of a white person. But, although it may not be regarded with so much dread by the poor swarthy toilers in the field, working in the open as agricultural labourers, is not perhaps, so pleasant as working, however long hours, in a factory. The work of Indian mill-hands is much lighter than that of the English mill operatives. While in England one woman works two roving frames, in Bombay one hand is engaged for one frame and in Ahmedabad, we are told, that two are employed to look after one frame. But whether working in the field be so hard as Mrs. Peechey-Phipson represents it to be or not, if the persons employed in factories prefer mill work to the other, the Legislature ought not to drive them out of it. It is amusing to see the tenacity with which the good folk of Manchester persevere in their *role* of philanthropists. If their philanthropy coincides exactly with their self-interest, well that is not their fault. Conscious of the goodness of their cause and anxious only for the applause of their conscience, they do not mind the jeers and laughter of poor benighted India that will not know her own good and will persist in attributing to her benefactors motives other than pure philanthropy.

Native Opinion is glad Mrs. Peechey-Phipson's letter to the London *Times* anent the condition of women in our factories has once more exposed the net of fallacies which interested men were actively spreading with a view to secure a drastic measure to cut down their hours of labour in our mills. John Bull's imagination, howsoever active in other matters, is so sluggish in matters Indian that a few days' residence in India is enough for any one to beguile him in Indian affairs. Thus Mr. Holt Hallett, though knowing next to nothing about India, is accepted for a great Indian authority on the condition of our mill-hands. But the fact of matter is that the British cottonopolis has grown jealous of the Bombay mill industry, and is utilising every excuse, fair or unfair, to curb its growth. We are sorry such a spirit should govern the actions of an imperial people; the English often talk of "fair field and no favour," but if Indians ask of them a "fair field and no favor," why should they pester the Secretary of State with ever-recurring requisitions to revise the conditions under which our mill-hands work in our mill? The cloak of humanity helped them well hitherto, but their real intentions have now become apparent, and few people will hereafter, be led into the belief that the Indian mill-hand has really to work at a disadvantage.

INCREASED COST OF BOMBAY POLICE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—At its meeting on Thursday last, the Corporation unanimously adopted for submission to the Viceroy the memorial prepared by the Committee appointed on 11th May last on the subject of increasing the police force of the city and the threatened withdrawal by the Local Government of the annual contribution of Rs. 90,000. No words of praise are due from us for the marked ability and complete grasp of principle and details displayed in its preparation. The memorial is the result of the joint labours of Mr. P. M. Mehta and the Commissioner. Both deserve the highest thanks of the citizens of Bombay for the valuable service they have rendered in urging the equities of the case in trenchant but constitutional terms, fortified by a lucid narrative of the charges from 1864 downwards and an array of facts and arguments which must appeal to the sense of justice of the Viceroy and his Council.

The *Gujerati* discourses:—The memorial addressed by the Corporation to the Indian Government is such a weighty document, full of undeniable facts and irrefragable arguments, that it is difficult to believe how they can be got over either by the Indian or the local government. The historical review, as embodied in the memorial, of the relative position of the Municipality cannot but leave an impression on the mind of a reader that the Bombay Municipality has been treated by the local government in a most arbitrary manner and with the grossest injustice which would be unworthy of even a less 'benign' and less enlightened government. While they are ever ready to press their claims to the utmost limits possible and even to swallow up several lakhs of strictly local revenue, they are at the same time not only most reluctant to disgorge the same but even bold to make preposterous demands upon the Municipality against the specific provisions of law on the subject. No rational man, who is not perversely obstinate and self-conceited, requires to be told that Government cannot so exercise their discretion as to ask the Municipality to bear the whole burden of the police charges, when they are entitled to demand only a reasonable proportion in accordance with law. This attempt to impose unjustifiable burdens on the shoulders of the municipality, which it is evidently unable to endure, and which it cannot justly be called upon to do so, would be more becoming for a less constitutional government, enriching its exchequer, Shylock-like, regardless of all considerations of financial ethics.

THE POONA MUNICIPALITY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Mahratta* says:—Government have entirely withdrawn from the very untenable position they took in January last about the administration of the Poona Municipality. The Poona Municipality was asked to submit a scheme for the appointment of an executive officer. This scheme, it was ordered, was to be submitted within six weeks from the date of the receipt of the orders. This looked like a threat to put into operation the control clauses of the Act. The consequences of such a course are very plainly stated in the Act. The clique of the enemies of self-government in Poona were every day expecting a Government resolution superseding the Poona Municipality. The whole storm has, however, disappeared and there is once again normal temperature. Government has under consideration the subject of revising the Municipal Acts, and the scheme of the Poona Municipality has been referred to the Divisional Commissioners for their opinion, and will be taken into consideration, along with other suggestions, for amending the Acts. We thank Government for their exceptional liberality and fairness of mind. We hope all concerned will now forget and forgive.

JUDICIAL MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The *Mahratta* says:—A Poona gossip, writing to an up-country paper, has raised the ticklish question whether on Sir Raymond West retiring from his Judicial Membership in His Excellency's Executive Council the experiment might not again be tried of having both the ordinary members elected from the Revenue branch of the Civil Service. Though at present this is merely an idle question, Sir Raymond presumably not leaving us at least for a twelve months more, yet under the peculiar surroundings in which we have been left at present, with the head of Government singularly prone to listen to subordinate counsel of an aggressive kind, in too credulous a fashion, such a suggestion may go forth to the Secretary of State for India and thus what are at present the idle vapourings of a leisured gossip, may assume a more serious form one of these days. In view of such a contingency, not at all an unlikely event, it becomes the duty of the public opinion in this Presidency if there be any, with many apologies to Mr. Secretary Lee-Warner, to express itself clearly and deliberately in time. In addition to the pregnant fact that the experiment has already been once tried and abandoned as a failure, there is the other fact, that the peculiar situation of the head of Government, generally chosen fresh from among party candidates at home, and therefore naturally unacquainted with the details of his work, makes it a desideratum if not a sheer necessity, that before giving his final judgment in any matter, he should have the benefit of having presented to him each of the two sides of a question, whether judicial or fiscal, by one who combines mofussil experience with that in the High Court or the Secretariat, as the case may be.

CAIRO telegrams announce a fire at the Abdin Palace, the firemen succeeding in preserving the Khedive's apartments and the harem.

THE "BANGABASI" PROSECUTION.

WARRANTS were issued on Friday afternoon by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the arrest of Baboos Jogendra Chundra Bose, the proprietor; Kristo Chunder Banerjee, the editor; Brojo Raj Banerjee, the manager; and Oroonodoy Roy, the printer and publisher of the Bengali nespaper *Bangabasi*. Mr. Pugh, standing counsel, on behalf of the local Government, charges the above-named with defamation and sedition, in that, among other articles, they in two articles published in the *Bangabasi* on the 28th March, two articles published on the 16th May, and one article published on the 6th June of this year, deliberately excited or attempted to excite the people to discontent and disaffection towards the Government, and by false and malicious statements endeavoured to hold the Government up to the contempt and hatred of its readers, and the sections of the Penal Code under which the application was made were set down as 124A and 500.

Mr. Hill, who appeared for the accused, addressed the court with a view to obtaining bail for his clients. The offence under section 124A was a non-bailable one, and the accused had been charged under that section along with section 500, perhaps with a view of having them imprisoned, so that they might be hampered as much as possible in the matter of their defence. As far as he understood the case, if there was any ground whatever for the prosecution of the accused, they should only have been charged under section 497 I.P.C., and this being so there ought to be no difficulty in settling the question of bail. The main charge against the accused, and the only one under which section 124A was availed of, is that they attempted to excite popular feeling and discontent and dissatisfaction against the Government by publishing certain articles in their paper. The first article has reference to the passing of the Age of Consent Bill; and he would read that article from his translation of it. It ran thus:—

OUR CONDITION.

People will this time say that we are fully (a) subject (people). In regard to our property, wealth, dependents, family, religion, usages, and observances, &c., we are completely subject to the English ruler. If the English ruler wishes, he can deprive us of our property, insult our families, give them trouble, and can obstruct us in (the exercise of) our religion, usages, and observances. People will say this, but we shall no longer be able to put our hand in their mouths. The English (i. e.,) silence them. The Viceroy, Governor-General Lansdowne Bahadoor, the other day in the Legislative Council, in outspoken voice, loudly with swelling bosom proclaimed this very matter. We had been bound hitherto in the illusion of the mirage of the declaration that the English ruler would not in any way interfere with our religion. The Governor-General has dispelled the illusion of the mirage by the arrows of sharp ridicule. . . .

The matter is serious: the Devas were defeated by the strength of the Danovas. Is it by brute force that the English rule in India. Say, O Prabhu! why hast thou planted in our life that poignant shaft, and so try to diminish our esteem for you? You are now in the place of the king; you are therefore the king. Be he a barbarian, or a savage person who behaves like a brute, still he who is in the place of the king is for the time king. We regard you as king; and of course we feel no inclination to call your nation a barbarous or a brutal one. . . .

But, O Englishman, king of kings! whether you permit us or not to say that we are superior to your nation in good morals, in gentle conduct, and in good education, our pride in our greatness in this will not easily leave us. You also know it, and knowing it, does envy arise in your heart? The subjects are civilized, the subjects are well educated, the subjects are members of a model society; the subjects may not be superior to you in brute force, but they are superior to you by the might of their religiousness, of the organization of their society and of their usages and conduct. O King of kings, Lord of the King of kings, are you grieved to think of this?

You may by virtuous means, by the deep laid designs and politics, diminish the strength of the bonds of Indian unity, but you shall never be able to destroy them so long as the religion is unshaken; are you thinking that you will not succeed in your purposes whether under the pretext of educating, or by the contrivances of trade, in school, in the office, in the royal audience, or in any railway, wherever you may try?

As he read, counsel commented upon the passages which appeared to require explanation. He asked the magistrate to remember that the article was penned at a time when throughout Bengal a spirit of alarm and disquiet had been roused by the action of the Government in introducing legislation in the matter dwelt on. The extraordinary excitement which the Bill caused could not have been forgotten by his worship.

The language in which the article is written may not commend itself to finer ears, but what in the first article can be twisted into meaning in holding up of the ruling power to the hatred and contempt of the people or of inciting to disaffection? "Even if you trample us," one of the articles says, "even if you scout our arguments, our devotion will not abate." Does not this breathe of an earnest loyalty and a willing obedience? The Magistrate had no doubt read all the articles complained of. He asked him earnestly and solemnly, by compliance with application for bail, to declare that the accused had not laid themselves open to prosecution under Section 124 A. He would go so far as to say that the language was turgid, nay, even idiotic; but the motive of the accused would have to be considered, and the loyal sentiments which fill the articles will go far to establish that. This much was certain, the Government could only be pitied for the spirit in which it had taken up this prosecution.

Mr. Pugh opposed the application for bail. The defence had shown no tangible ground for the application. They had produced no evidence to raise a reasonable doubt that the accused were not the parties responsible for the articles; but he did not lay much stress on these objections. Even if they had done as above it was the High Court, and not this court which was competent to exercise any discretion in allowing bail for an offence committed under the section under which the accused had been charged.

He did not want to say anything at this stage in reference to the enormity of the offence committed by, and the gross conduct throughout of the accused. He only wished to point out that the construction of section 497 gave the Magistrate no powers to grant the accused bail at this stage of the case.

His worship, in disposing of the application, said that as Mr Pugh had objected to the accused being admitted to bail, he had no other alternative but to reject the application. Without any intention to pass an opinion on the case, he might remark that had Mr. Pugh not objected, he (the Magistrate) would have been inclined to release the accused on bail. Some formal evidence was then recorded, and the accused remanded to jail till Monday, when the accused will be put on their trial.

The following are some of the other articles complained of:—

THE REVEALED FORM OF THE ENGLISH RULER.

In enacting the Consent Act, the English have been drawn into the vortex of circumstances, and have been obliged to cast off both the mask and the slough. Now stands before us the severe, terrible, disgusting, naked form of the Englishman, our heart trembles at the sight of this form as Sita was stupified on seeing the great ascetic wearing the guise of a mendicant, transform himself suddenly into the ten-headed, twenty-eyed king of the Rakshasas, so have been stupified by fear, by wonder, by contempt, by insult. Similarly do we in fear close our eyes, and in our heart, with concentrated mind, call on the name of Rama. O Rama! O Rama! What terrible form. How fearful is its attitude! And in that attitude how violent the dance and how deadly the subdued laugh which reverberates through half the universe. The living eyes perpetually revolve like the burning wheel in the potter's kiln. And with a thousand tongues in *Mlechcha* languages with such words as pleases it, it is roaring incessantly Oh Madhu Sudhana, king of kings is then our ruler?

O Madhu Sudan! deliver us from this state of delusion. Give us strength in heart, might in the body, courage in mind, patience in the understanding seriousness in mind, coolness in danger, and shelter under your feet, that we may see to-day this revealed form of the Englishman distinctly with open gaze and with firmness of heart and unbending posture—that we may contemplate in heart the full description of this form, that we may fully comprehend the inarticulate sounds of the *Mlechcha* language. With what shall we worship this fearful form? With what shall we propitiate it?—the *tulsi* leaf or the *bilwa*; the *java* or the *abatura*? May we know this without delay! . . .

Then, stand forth, Englishman, in that terrible revealed form of the inauspicious hours of Thursdayf the tenth of the new moon. Place a thousand guns in your Attock and Rohtak, Chitor and Chunar, Multan and Mianmir, and there locate the Monster throne of your Revealed Form. And on that throne, armed with fifty thousand of Braham's weapons, gnash your teeth as before, groan as before with bloodshot eyes, roar while laughing as before, "Fling away your matted locks and your *kamandlu* to a distance," lean on your cannons, do your monster dance to the tune of the clashing of arms, the clink of bayonets, and we two hundred millions of people, losing fear, bewildering bewilderment, gradually distending four hundred millions of eyes will gaze at you to our fill—and hearts content. High ho! what a day of rejoicing! The swarms of ants who are the subjects come thus in delightful contact with their great Ruler. Brothers! why are you sleeping like lifeless matter on such a day of joy? If you are up, why do you tremble like rows of trees during an earthquake. To-day the conjuror and the wielder of might has cast off his mask, cast of his slough. He has been found out! His cleverness has been smashed. He stands before you in the open stage in his own proper form. For once make your life as a subject one of success; make your eyes attain end. What is it that you fear? Why are you in dread? He whose hope is in God, why should he fear?

To-day the god (to be worshipped) has himself signified his mode of worship in the bright glimmer of the hundred thousands of arms in the hand of the Englishmen in the newly revealed image. Such a propitious day will not occur again. Then, arise, stand up in front, say in ten millions of voices "Prabhu, not knowing your true glory, I have called you 'Friend,' 'Krishna,' 'Jadoba,' forgive me—you are the immeasurable." O! Englishman, you are the immeasurable. Forgiveme.

AN OUTSPOKEN POLICY IS THE BEST FOR UNCIVILIZED PERSONS.

With extension of the English rule in India, fever, cholera, and other severe diseases have been spreading also in many localities, which had led to a decrease in the population, and the inhabitants of these places have grown weaker from day to day, and in consequence less capable of sustaining labour.

Owing to the English having put up embankments only on one side of a river, or in a few places every year in the Mahanadi or the Bhagirati, the Damodar or the Rupnarayan, in some river or other, such inundations occur, that the dwellings of a large number are washed away, cattle die, and many persons lose both life and wealth.

To the law courts of the English some people resort to purchase justice for the sake of saving life, some to appease hunger, some have recourse to them to avenge themselves on their enemies. Both parties become exhausted and impoverished, and in time ruined in the process of feeing pleaders, mukhtars, attorneys, and barristers; in paying for stamps, copies, translations; and in counting out the mohurir's perquisites and the peons' rewards.

The other year how many gentle families belonging to Calcutta and its neighbourhood met with death, all members together, in a steamer managed by an Englishman. In a single week only, the last week, lamentable accidents occurred in four places to railway trains managed by Englishmen. Who can tell how many persons have been mangled or ruined?

In this day of fierce forest conflagrations, of wicked Jyaistha, how many subjects have been groaning for want of drinkable water! Boys and girls have quenched their thirst by swallowing pounded green mango. Is all this ordinary distress?

The great English constantly hear of all this distress. Paid public servants of their own race are constantly writing on these subjects, and the *Gazette* publishes week after week accounts of this dearth of food, dearth of water, of the troubles of fever, of the harassment in the courts of law, of the accidents of the railways. The English hear regularly accounts of these various troubles of the people, and know them very well, but the great English never come forward to make regular arrangements or regulations for the permanent removal of these troubles. When a danger suddenly flashes up in any locality, they barely try to trample it out. That it continues to burn within, and gradually reduces to ashes, is not (a matter) which is sought to be prevented.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND THE FIRST IDEA OF THE UNCIVILISED HINDU.

Some people fear that if we, uncivilized people, criticize the proceedings of Government in a candid spirit, the English may perhaps take us to be rebels. But we see no reason for such an apprehension.

If we except the soldiers, there is no probability of any rebellion among the ordinary inhabitants of India. We do not make such a genteel statement as that it would be improper and sinful for the Hindoos or Mussulmans of India to rebel against the rulers who are of another religion, of another nationality, and from another country. What we say is, that a subject population who are from day to day becoming exhausted, and famished who are without effort, without arms, without any training in war, are not likely to rebel against the English rulers of high prestige, always armed and accoutred for battle, of matchless valour and with an army skilled in the artifices of war. The rebellion of Gauganando is of Titu Miah, was merely the madness of mad men.

To rebellion is necessary if not equality, at least the power to stand forth as an opponent. That we have it not, the Englishman knows very well. If he did not know it before, he has come to know it during the recent severe trial. Therefore it does not seem to us probable that the English can think of us as rebels, but, as we cannot enter into the depths of civilized intellect, we are unable to make this statement with emphasis.

It is best we make a clean breast of our uncivilized Hindoo ideas. Our chief idea is that, although the English have conquered us by brute force, they cannot approach near us if judged by our ethics. This statement may be rude, but it is perfectly true. You have your cannons and you make them roar; you have your prisons and you can put us in fetters. My spleen may be ruptured by the blows of your shoe; the tax-collector sells my cups and drinking vessels; you take to England twenty crores of rupees, while we five crores of people can get but one meal a day. All these are formidable indications of your monstrous power, we see it, know it, and suffer from it every day. . . . In your civilized language we say: "Break me you will, bend me you cannot." . . . It is not you who have been the first to subject to the force of arms the children of Manu in this holy land of the field of Bharuta, the people who speak the Divine Prakrita and Sanscrita languages, and lead lives according to their castes. This business has been going on from long long before you blood-thirsty Saxon race colonized England. Far from the musketry-armed morality over-ruling religion, it will never be able to stand before the Sanatana religion. Alexander understood this, and you too may, but that auspicious day has not yet come for you. Prabhu! will you not reform our social usages and morality?

It is long ago that the Hindu rejected your Rakshasa, Peisacha, Asura, and Gondava forms of marriage. Will he now from fear of your rifles review those forms with humbled head? If you believe in any such thing, you are under a great mistake. Dances have turned your head by pointing out the one instance of the suppression of the *sati*. You cannot see the right path for you.

This article has grown in size. With your permission I shall conclude it. We are weak in brute force; brute rebellion is not in our power. We do not know it, and will not do it. Therefore in our plain language there is no possibility of rebellion. It is specially necessary that you should listen to our plain speaking. If you do, you will abstain from efforts in spheres which are not yours, you will then restrict yourself to governing and sucking up, you will attempt reformation. That you should step forward to reform our morals is your great error, and great presumption. Are you to compose poetry because you are a good wrestler? Shall you introduce widow-marriage or suppress girl-marriage because you won at Plassey and Assaye. Even on this day of gloom, it brings a smile to think of such a thing. Probhu, you are the head ornament of clever people. Will you like such a smile? Therefore I say, Prabhu! do not make yourself ridiculous, for you are in the place of the king. Conclude your task of reformation at the first performance. We are weeping and wailing again; we have lost our honour; now lend an ear to our lamentations, and preserve your own honour, the honour of royalty.

WHAT IS TO BE THE END?

What is to be the end? God only knows. The Ordainer alone knows the last stage of the fortunes of India. We are Fatalists. We have ever depended upon Fate. What shall we, ignorant (men), comprehend of the inscrutable ways of Fate. But if we are to judge of the end from the present, we must either commit suicide or betake ourselves to the desert.

Death in the future is certain. That future is not even far distant—at most fifty years. Does no one understand the matter? Why not? What help is it to understand it?

There have now here been such frequent deaths from food or famines as in India during British rule, in consequence there have been nowhere as many unnatural deaths as in India. Yet there is no land more fertile than this land of India. What better account can we give of the unnatural deaths in a country in which a white mountain could have been constructed out of the heaps of the skeletons of the three hundred thousand men who died of famine in Orissa alone? It has been plainly known that many fathers and mothers have slain their sons and daughters, dearer than life, and have appeased their fierce burning hunger with the young and tender flesh. We have heard of many old withered creatures in the human form reduced to skeletons; we have roamed about in forests and fields in weird, terrible, naked, fiend-like shapes, and have felled the heads of human beings whom they met and sitting on the dead bodies have, like vultures and jackals, noisily chewed the flesh and the bones. What will man do for the accursed belly?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Braunfels, 1,923 tons, Captain C Taree, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Himalaya, 910 tons, Captain W Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 34 deck passengers from Colombo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr F C Macrai as cabin and 21 deck passengers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that the small red nun-buoy placed over the sunken vessel, 19 miles S. 34 E. (true) of the fairway buoy, at the entrance to Rangoon river, is now reported as having disappeared.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Drumond	1904	Harrison	A	F Muir & Co
" King Arthur	1047	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co
" H. Balckow	639	Hughes	D	B & P S N Co
" La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	F	Maritime Co
I G S Magdala	..	....	G	Indian Marine
SSKt. Companion	2542	Durant	K	K Nixon & Co
" Kaveri	..	Nacoda	O	Shepherd & Co
" Taif	878	Hannah	P	Hajee Cassum

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8H 8M 44·3S a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Pekin	2133	Harris	1	P & O S N Co
" Idar	[illegible]	Hughes	2	E Bates & Co
" R Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Bozzoni
" Cathay	1873	Symons	5	P & O S N Co
" Newcomen	1352	Hansen	9	K Nixon & Co
" Kt. of St. John	2248	Billett	10	K Nixon & Co.
" W. Hall	2620	Buck	13	E Bates & Co
" Tanjore	1402	Raffin	13	H Cassum

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

I M S Clive ......3570......Falle ....Indian Marine.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Himalaya (s)	Mason	Calcutta, July 11.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Hesper (s)	Smith	Calcutta.
	Braunfels (s)	Taree	Karachi, &c.
	Baghdad (s)	Whitehead	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Henry Bolckow, Captain Hughes, obtained her port clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
7	River Indus s	Scott	Batoum, July 3.
	Clan Macarthur s	Macmahon	Malta, July 7.
	Roxburgh s	Nesbet	Colombo, Aug 1.
	Ellerslie, ship	Slocomb	Montevideo, June 6.
	Paul Barbe, bq	Gabout	Reunion, July 10.
8	Palamcotta s	Windebank	Penang, July 30.

DEPARTURES.

August 7.—Steamers Maharani, Rudesheimer, British King, Specialist and Booldana, and ship J D Everett.

August 8.—Ship Flora P. Stafford.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
10	Nuddea s	Cudalore.
	Culna s	Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.		
9	Golconda s	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—51 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,412 cwts myrabollams, Beyts, Craig and Co; 425 bales cotton fly, Praggjee Heerjee and Co; 55 bales wool, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 6,027 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 220½ cwts linseed, Robertson Brothers and Co; 141 bales rags and 230 bales cotton and twist waste, E Butterworth and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts jowari, A Blascheck and Co.

Idar s—1,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—24 bales skins, Esmal Gangjee and Co; 75 cwts horns, M M and Co; 7 bales skins, S Moloobhoy and Co; 11 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 351 cwts gum, Esmalbhoy Gangjee and Co; 115 cwts gum, and 20 cwts moye teeth, D Peerbhoy; 5 cwts ivory, Abdoola Peer Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pekin s—130½ cwts ivory, A Balscheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Idar s—2,000 cwts mowra seed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 100 bles cotton, 1,999 cwts groundnuts, 3,600 cwts castor seed, 1,399 cwts teel seed and 2,300 cwts jowari, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—999 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts wheat, Tod Darant and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s—28 cwts cloves, Ludhabhoy Merally and Co; 30 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 50 cwts cloves, D Mowjee; 62 cwts cloves, F M Chinai; 83 chests opium, H Adum Esmall and Co; 36 chests opium, The P and O Co; 7 cases condiments, M M Poonjiajee; 5 chests opium, G Shobhajmull; 18 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 28 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s—82 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co; 11 chests opium, B Balchand; 3 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 38 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lalpoora s—300 bales cotton, B Hurdail.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 12.

Jennings, Surg, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Hamilton, Capt, Beng, Comt, on furl, from Mian Mir.
Mackesy, Col, Beng, Supdt, A Clothing, on leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 12.

Young, Lt, Bo, Comt, on leave to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V A.

Bombay, 13th August, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
To-day, at 5-45 p.m.—Gun-drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

2. The first of a course of lectures by Captain E. C. N. Smith, R. A., Gunnery Instructor at Colaba, "On the Defence of a Coast Fortress," will be given on Friday next at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters. The lecture will begin punctually at 9-15 p.m. Every member should endeavour to attend. Dress: Officers, mess dress, white or blue; Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners, khaki or civilian dress.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th August, 1891.

1. The Colaba Range will be available for practice on Saturday next, the 15th instant, and every alternate Saturday, at 3-30 p.m., until further orders.

2. The annual report having been published, copies may be obtained on applicatien at Head-quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for recruits at the Riding school at 7 o'clock this morning, precisely.

2. There will be practice at Tent-pegging, on Saturday morning, at the Kennedy sea face.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

1. Copies of the "Bombay Rifle Club" Rules are now ready and may be had by applying to the Sergeant-Major at Head-quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Maj. &
Adjt, B. V. R.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1891-92:—

	In August 1891. Bengal.	In July 1891. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	47,50,000	15,00,000	62,50,000
Actual	49,63,145	12,31,800	61,94,945
Better than Estimate	2,13,145	..	..
Worse than Estimate	..	2,68,200	55,055

Five sales of Bengal opium and 4 month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of August 1891. Bengal.	To end of July 1891. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	2,37,50,000	58,00,000	2,95,50,000
Actual	2,47,78,295	53,61,900	3,01,40,195
Better than Estimate	10,28,295	..	5,90,195
Worse than Estimate	...	4,38,100	..

THE Catalans say, "Where wilt thou go, Ox, that thou wilt not Plough." All must work, although SAPOLIO makes some work easy. Try it and see. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH OF AUGUST, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·514	W	5	81·6	77·1	82	0·31	18·91	+2·05
Agra	29·537	S W	7	88·1	78·4	74	...	9·09	−8·42
Cawnpore	29·547	W N W	10	90·5	78·1	93	0·05	8·06	..
Allahabad	29·536	S W	8	83·5	77·6	83	0·14	11·8	−8·17
Jhansi	29·574	S W	7	87·4	77·7	78	..	7·45	−16·35
Jacobabad	29·421	S E	6	109·3	81·2	62	..	0·40	−2·11
Karachi	[illegible]	W	25	88·0	78·3	78	..	0·01	−4·60
Ajmere	[illegible]	W	28	90·2	73·1	69	..	4·54	−9·10
Deesa	29·689	N W	16	90·7	71·8	80	..	10·05	−6·07
Rajkote	29·763	W S W	17	92·9	74·7	84	..	22·89	+1·61
Veraval	29·794	W	16	83·8	78·3	83	..	*20·27	..
Neemuch	29·675	W S W	22	86·7	71·6	70	..	7·51	−10·44
Indore	29·727	W	8	83·0	70·1	85	0·04	11·67	−8·44
Saugor	29·653	W S W	11	81·8	72·1	86	0·10	25·28	−1·60
Jubbulpur	29·676	W S W	5	83·4	74·1	86	..	40·18	+2·68
Hoshangabad	29·727	S W	8	82·3	73·7	96	..	30·05	−4·86
Khandwa	29·753	W	14	85·2	76·8	77	..	16·82	−1·23
Raipur	29·658	W S W	13	87·0	74·6	[illegible]	..	29·26	−4·22
Nagpoor	29·718	W S W	10	90·8	74·9	79	..	22·37	−6·66
Amraoti	29·760	W N W	13	89·3	72·9	75	..	12·77	−7·97
Akola	29·765	N W	12	88·1	73·3	79	..	14·65	−5·03
Surat	29·810	W S W	F	86·0	75·1	85	0·06	42·35	+14·39
Malegaon	29·820	W S W	15	87·3	73·2	78	..	9·05	−2·21
Bombay	29·877	W S W	17	85·3	77·0	85	0·12	49·05	−4·58
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·878	W	15	83·4	69·0	79	0·15	10·41	−2·28
Sholapore	29·891	W S W	13	90·7	70·5	73	..	4·31	−7·98
Ratnagiri	29·911	W S W	9	81·9	73·9	83	0·47	70·16	−1·35
Belgaum	29·916	W N W	3	72·8	66·3	95	0·65	30·48	+2·96
Goa	29·933	N W	8	82·1	73·4	90	0·95	42·99	..
Karwar	29·951	S W	3	83·7	72·3	90	2·24	57·23	−29·08
Mangalore	29·983	Calm	1	81·8	72·4	95	1·10	67·84	−13·68
Calicut	29·984	Calm	4	81·8	73·5	92	0·11	66·82	−4·05
Cochin	29·994	N E	M	79·3	72·1	87	0·30	48·58	−9·82
Bangalore	29·984	W	8	82·2	65·4	82	0·02	12·65	+3·23
Secunderabad	29·872	W	16	92·7	71·3	75	..	5·29	[illegible]
Masuliptm.	29·814	W N W	7	89·6	78·0	88	..	11·73	−1·39
Bellary	29·941	W	10	89·5	70·4	88	0·34	3·12	−1·20
Cuddapah	29·913	W	..	92·0	74·8	74	0·18	4·94	−3·97
Madras	29·888	W	10	92·2	75·2	78	0·43	2·97	−5·29
Coimbatore	29·961	S	4	88·3	70·3	90	..	2·57	−0·98
Trichinopoly	29·932	W S W	9	95·5	75·9	75	0·69	3·40	−0·83
Negapatam	29·904	W	4	98·6	77·7	72	...	*1·41	−3·64
Colombo, (11th Aug.)	30·012	S W	15	85·0	76·0	69	...	15·19	−1·07

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H=0·22 (67·99); E. G. H.=0·20 (55·03); G. T. H.=0·30 (55·25); C. P.=0·12 (49·05).

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

* Corrected on account of mistakes in totals at Veraval and Negapatam on the 7th July and the 6th June, respectively.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen slowly on the Malabar Coast and at most stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, but has fallen elsewhere. The fall has been rapaid in the North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley, Rajputana and at Jabulpore and Saugor, and moderate in other places. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in Ceylon. The baric gradients are steep in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana, and moderate to steep over the rest of the country. Pressure is below the normal average in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and at Jacobabad, Saugor, Jabulpore and Raipur, and above it in other places. Abnormals indicate that a low pressure area exists in the Indus Valley and that a high pressure one overlies the Bombay Presidency, a portion of the Malabar Coast and the adjoining parts of the Aarabau Sea. Over the greater part of the country the winds are blowing from their normal monsoon directions, but over Sind they are feebly cyclonic. At Cochin, a north-easterly current is still blowing, while at Coimbatore the wind is southerly. The force has been strong at Karachi, Ajmere, Veraval, Deesa, Rajputana and Neemuch, and fresh in several other places. This morning the wind velocity was 34 miles an hour at Ajmere, 28 at Karachi, 24 at Poona, 22 at Rajkot, 20 at Bombay and Secunderabad, 18 at Malegaon, 16 at Deesa, Nagpur and Amraoti, and 14 at Khandwa, Neemuch, Allahabad, Raipur and Akola. The maximum temperature variations continue to be small and irregular everywhere except at Rajkot, Jacobaabd, Negapatam and Secunderabad (4° to 6° above the mean) and at Delhi and Allahabad (6° to 11° below the mean). The highest maximum was 109° at Jacobabad. The night temperature variations are generally small everywhere. The lowest temperature last night was 65° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased moderately at Karachi, Cawnpore, Nagpur, Malegaon, Karwar, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras and Coimbatore but has changed by small amounts only in other places. The skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in the Indus Valley, where they are clear. Rain has fallen in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay Presidency (except at Malegaon and Sholapore) and also at Delhi, Indore, Cawnpore Allahabad, Saugor, Bellary Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly. The principal falls are 2·24" at Karwar, 1·10" at Mangalore, and about an inch at Goa. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is only two-thirds of its average strength, but between Karwar and Bombay it is fairly normal; hence, more rain is still likely. In the Punjab and North-West Provinces conditions are favourable for local showers. In the Madras Presidency the general weather conditions continue to be favourable for rain and several local showers are probable. In all other districts, except Sind, a few light local and scattered showers only are to be expected. The isobars on the West Coast indicate that the monsoon current in the Arabian Sea is again increasing moderately in force, but as the barometer is abnormally high on the West Coast, there is no prospect of heavy rain at present. The s. s. "Taif," which left Mauritius on the 26th of July, experienced moderate to fresh south-easterly winds, passing clouds and a moderate to heavy sea up to latitude 9° 25' S. longitude 59° 12' E. at noon on the 29th; thence, to latitude 0° 54' S. longitude 63° 44 E. at noon on the 1st August, light to moderate easterly to south-easterly winds, a moderate sea, squally cloudy weather and heavy rain; to about latitude 5° 30 N. longitude 66° 6 E. at noon on the 3rd of August, light variable winds, cloudy to overcast sky, heavy rain, vivid lightning and a heavy beam swell; to latitude 10° N., longitude 63° 21 E., at midnight on the 4th, moderate to fresh west-south-westerly to west-north-westerly winds, a cloudy sky, heavy beam swell and heavy rain; to arrival on the 8th of August, fresh to strong monsoon, hazy weather, a heavy sea and passing showers when nearing Bombay.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 11th August, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·783
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·863
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	375
Fall of Rain	0·12
Total fall during month	2·58
" " year	49·25
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th Aug.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 12.

Barometer has risen over the Peninsula except in the extreme south but fallen elsewhere, the change being rapid in Bengal and the Punjab, small but rather deep depression appeared over central Bengal and large but low pressure area over the Punjab. The gradients are very steep and the wind westerly over the greater part of the country, but cyclonic over Bengal and variable in the Punjab. The monsoon is moderate on the west coast but is very strong towards the head of the Bay. The mean temperature is fairly normal except in Burmah and the North-West Provinces, where deficient rain is general except in the Punjab, west of North-West Provinces, Central Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana, where only there were a few scattered showers. The amounts are large in Balasore and Burdwan, but moderate elsewhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

NOTICES.

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WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.
West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.
Dear, Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try you rmedicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."
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Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
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Mention this Paper.

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Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
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EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

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Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."
Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.
MADAME MARIE ROZE (the renowned Singer) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
If you need a pleasant drink,
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Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.
When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.
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It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.
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"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.
I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.
And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.
Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.
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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa,
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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

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Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

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A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE, a harmless preparation for dyeing red or grey hair a permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and druggists for Rowland's articles, of 20 Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid worthless and injurious imitations.

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is now universally preferred to the German kinds. It is more fragrant, more lasting, and very much more refreshing. Use none but ATKINSON'S, which is the finest. Of all Dealers.

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-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-

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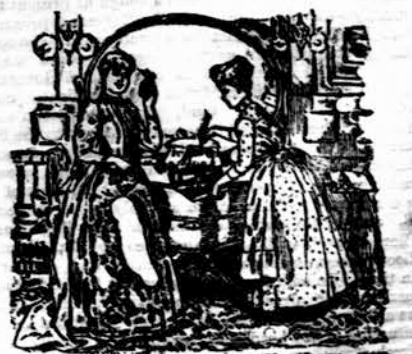

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Maid:—**Yes, madam.**

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